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Lower California Urged As Haven for Refugees

Sponsor declares plan would solve Mexican oil problem and aid defense of canal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—What about Lower California—that barren, isolated peninsula stretching 760 miles southward from San Diego—as a haven for the settlement of some of the European refugees who seem to find little footholds anywhere on the world's surface?

That is the suggestion of a refugee himself, Kurt Lachmann, who was formerly Vienna correspondent of the great liberal newspaper, the Frankfurter Zeitung, and is now settled in Southern California.

Plainly the idea has many difficulties, but it also has some possibilities, and it is being canvassed by a few Washington officials interested in the problem. Mr. Lachmann proposes a plan to combine the solution of three current problems: (1) The settlement of Jewish refugees, (2) compensation of claims of American oil companies in Mexico, and (3) defense of the Panama Canal.

Proposes Lease for U. S.

He suggests that Lower California be leased to the United States for a period of 50 years, after which a plebiscite would be held to determine the national status of the region. In return American oil companies would cancel their claims on the Mexican Government and receive in return land leases in Lower California. The United States and Mexico would then combine their efforts in the settlement of Jewish refugees in Lower California, with the major emphasis being of course the development of irrigation in the area, organization of facilities, road-building, and so on.

Finally, it is proposed that the American navy establish a new base at one of the Lower California ports—either La Paz or Magdalena Bay, both of which have long attracted United States naval officers, are several hundreds of miles nearer the Panama Canal than present bases, and have in recent years seemed to tempt other powers.

Plan Is Flexible

Many details of the Lachmann plan are by no means rigid. Hence, the area might not be leased to the United States but might be transferred to some refugee commission, or held as a mandated territory, or perhaps jointly administered by Mexico and the United States. Further, it is not essential to tie the oil lease question to the refugee problem. And, likewise, the matter of compensation might be worked out through bonds issued by a refugee commission or corporation. Such compensation might go either to Mexico for ceding the territory, or to the United States for providing capital for its development, or to both, and it is even arguable that a large part of the project would be self-liquidating.

In short, the suggestion can boil down to the simple idea of investigating the possibilities of Lower California for refugees and the details could be worked out as the plan is explored.

Land Now Held Worthless

Mr. Lachmann points out that "in 50 to 70 years, Southern California was transformed by the skill and pertinacity of Americans from a desert into a highly civilized and productive country. The same climatic and geological conditions prevail in Lower California, which still is a waste land, worthless to its owners. With the means of modern technique under American protection, the same result could be achieved there is a much shorter time."

And, of course, tremendous technical difficulties remain. Lower California does not have even the advantages with which Southern California sarted.

There are few other areas in the world where political difficulties are less than they might be in Lower California, which has been a forgotten spot on the earth's surface for a long time, except in the military sense. And the advantages of the United States in seeing Lower California settled by refugees happy to cut their ties with authoritarian governments, coupled with the possibility of an American naval base at Magdalena or La Paz Bays, are substantial.

However, the mere settlement of refugees on marginal land is no small problem. Engineering difficulties loom up. The cost of this type of settlement is calculated from $2,500 to $5,000 a family, not including big projects such as roads, dams, irrigation districts, and so on. Yet the suggestion remains a noteworthy one, in a world where refugee havens are few and far between.

Wide World

Sudeten Refugees

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British Ruler Accepts Bid To Pay U. S. Visit

Pomp marks Parliament session as George VI tells plans for trip and status of Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP) — King George VI told Parliament today he had "been happy to accept" as an "expression" of Anglo-American good feeling President Roosevelt's invitation to visit the United States during the royal Canadian tour next spring.

The announcement was made by the Monarch from the throne in the House of Lords in an address opening the fourth session of the current Parliament and the second of his reign.

"I have been happy to accept the invitation extended to the Queen and myself by the President to visit the United States of America before the conclusion of my Canadian tour, the King declared.

"I welcome this practical expression of the good feeling that prevails between our countries."

King to Set Precedent

King George did not disclose how the North American trip would be made. There has been speculation on the possibility that the Hood, called the world's largest battle cruiser, might take him and the Queen. It will be the first time a British sovereign ever set foot in a former colony.

An invitation to President Lebrun of France to come to London next spring to repay a royal visit to Paris last July also was disclosed by the Monarch.

The King viewed the British-Italian Easter friendship agreement, which is about to be brought into force, as a step in the furthering of the cause of European peace and said his Government would "do all in their power to promote the development of good understanding in the spirit of the joint Anglo-German declaration made at Munich on the thirtieth of September last."

[The understanding, reached by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Chancellor Adolf Hitler, declared "the desires of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."]

Moves for Peace

Asserting that his ministers "deeply regret the continuance of hostilities in Spain," the King said they would lend assistance in any way toward the restoration of peace in that country.

He said Britain was ready at any time, if desired by the parties to the dispute in the Far East, to aid in reaching a settlement in the Chinese-Japanese war.

"Meanwhile my ministers will do all in their power to safeguard British interests in the areas affected," he said.

King George prefaced his announcement of the United States visit with the declaration that "the Queen and I are anticipating with the keenest pleasure the visit which

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Black Declares Court Threatens Rights of States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—It was a tense moment yesterday in the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Black was dissenting again. Spectators moved uneasily in their chairs. Reporters cast covert glances at each other. The other seven members of the High Court looked as nonchalantly as they could off into the middle distance of the big marble-pillared chamber. The one seat on the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Rehabilitation of American Railroads Their Goal

© International

M. W. Clement — President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George M. Harrison — Chairman, Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Carl R. Gray — Vice-Chairman, Union Pacific Railroad.

B. M. Jewel — President, A. F. of L. Railway Employees Department.

Ernest Norris — President of the Southern Railway.

D. B. Robertson — President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Rail Executives And Union Envoys Map Legislation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Representatives of rail management and labor sat down at a conference table yesterday to tackle the job of drafting a legislative program of rehabilitation and relief for the railroads.

The three railroad representatives and three labor officials appointed by President Roosevelt to make legislative proposals discussed subjects to be considered and the form of the report they will present to the President.

Both Carl R. Gray, Vice-Chairman of the Union Pacific, and George Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, reported they would have nothing to say publicly about the subject matter until they reported to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Gray and E. E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway, predicted the group would complete its work before the Congress convenes in January, but Mr. Harrison was not so optimistic.

Mr. Roosevelt selected the committee several months ago. Other members are M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania; B. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and D. B. Robertson, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Japanese at Odds Over China Rule

Tokyo extends 'zone of hostilities' for 700 miles and again warns foreign powers.

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Japan today marked out a new "zone of hostilities" extending 700 miles into the interior of China beyond present war areas and warned foreign powers to keep their airplanes and citizens out of the zone lest "unfortunate incidents" occur.

Notes sent to all foreign embassies and legations described the new zone and indicated that interior points would be subjected at least to air bombardment in a campaign to close to the Chinese munition transportation channels from British Burma and possibly French Indo-China.

The designated zone of hostilities includes Chungking, provisional Chinese capital and present location of the American Embassy.

New Japanese Line

The Japanese already have taken control of major Chinese ports and railways. The new area of hostilities designated in the note today to foreign embassies and legations extends to a line running from Yunnan, southwestern Province bordering French Indo-China and British Burma, northward through Szechwan Province to Kansu, northwestern Province bordering Tibet and Mongolia. The line roughly follows the 100th parallel.

Foreign Property

One point emphasized today was that the Japanese military could not guarantee protection to foreign property used by Chinese forces "or which exist in their proximity."

The note did not elaborate upon the latter phrase.

It emphasized also that "military objectives" would be liable to aerial attack, and gave the reason for the widening of the zones of military activity that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek now had been driven into Western China.

The Japanese repeatedly have said that the downfall of the Chiang regime must be accomplished before there can be peace in China.

The note said that "military objectives up to the line connecting Suchow, in Kansu Province, and Paotang and Tali, in Yunnan, will be liable to attacks by Japanese air forces."

Japanese Demands

"With a view more fully to insure protection of the lives and property of third country nations" the note requested foreign governments to take the following "adequate measures as soon as possible."

"First, in view of the fact Chinese forces are making military use of civilian aircraft of foreign make, it is desirable that, in order to prevent unfortunate incidents, your Government should prohibit airplanes belonging to your country or wherein your country is interested, from flying in the above-mentioned regions.

"Second, your nationals traveling in said regions shall do so at their own risk.

"Third, from the viewpoint of ensuring the safety of your nationals residing in said regions it is desirable that they should withdraw as far as possible to other places of safety.

"Fourth, it is requested that information concerning the rights and interests of your nationals existing within said regions should be communicated to Japanese authorities in China, giving them sufficient time to enable them to take necessary steps; and that such rights and interests should be distinguished by marks of identification unmistakably visible from the air and from a distance on the ground."

Need for Sacrifice Stressed by Chinese

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Nov. 8

Chinese have not yet sacrificed enough for victory, Premier H. H. Kung told a mass meeting today in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Soviet Russian Revolution.

Dr. Kung, speaking in what now is the capital of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government, praised achievements of the Russian Revolution, then added:

"Chinese insufficiently appreciate conditions whereon victory is based—national unity, sacrifice and discipline. Chinese have unity but have not attained sufficient sacrifice."

Rival factions contend for the right to form 'supreme government' in occupied areas.

PEIPING, Nov. 8 (AP)—Two rival Chinese-Japanese factions contended for position today to form the supreme central Government of Japanese-conquered parts of China.

One group was described in reliable Chinese circles today as led by Maj. Gen. Seiichi Kita, Chief of the Japanese Army's Special Service Bureau here and commonly called the Father of the Peiping and Nanking Japanese-sponsored regimes.

His supporters include members of those administrations headed by Wang Keh-min of Peiping and Liang Hung-tze of Nanking. Upon their return from a United Council meeting in Nanking, these three announced today another conference here in mid-November would concern the unification and formation of a supreme Government.

Political circles point out recent "anti-Communist National Salvation Meetings" in Shanghai, Nanking, Suchow, Hangchow and other central Chinese cities have all "urged" the United Council to form a supreme Government.

The other group is led by Lieut Gen. Kenji Doihara, "the Lawrence of Manchuria," hero of Central China fighting and a prominent Japanese politician. Supporting him is a group of Chinese politicians who plan to conduct a "China representative assembly" in Peiping soon to choose a new administration headed by Gen. Wu Pei-fu.

Intimate Message from Washington

While Not Exactly Chummy With the President, This Correspondent Can Tell You Much of His Zest for His Job

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

I have received the following courteous note, referring to a previous intimate message:

"Enjoyed your account of trip to home of Mr. Landon. Wish you would pay the same courtesy to Democratic nominee who won—and write us of it with the same grace.

Sincerely,

A Daily Reader."

This disarming request compels a response, although I doubt if I can quite fill the bill. In the first place, while my contacts as a Washington reporter with President Roosevelt have been almost bi-weekly for the past seven years, they have not been on the same intimate basis as they now are with Mr. Landon. A good number of Washington reporters have enjoyed real intimacy with Mr. Roosevelt, but not this correspondent.

Nor do I regret the fact. I do not believe it is a good thing for reporters to get on too close terms with the reported, and I have indulged my personal acquaintance with Mr. Landon largely since he ceased to be a candidate for office. Prior to that time, I sought to maintain a somewhat more objective attitude.

So I can't write a story, as I did about Mr. Landon, telling of a pleasant week end with the Roosevelts. Yet I can give some of the more intimate glimpses of the President that have been part of the job these seven years past. I have traveled scores of thousands of miles with Mr. Roosevelt, seen him in his various homes, and with the colorful members of his family. All along the way, I must point out, I have written—along with other members of this Bureau—plenty of descriptions of the President and his activities which were nearly as revealing as the piece in question from Topeka.

The Press Conference

Take the Roosevelt press conference. It is still one of the major phenomena of Democracy—more than ever an opportunity for the representatives of a critical press to hurl sometimes awkward and embarrassing questions at the Chief Executive. And Mr. Roosevelt still handles himself with real skill. The conferences are not so new and exciting as they were in 1933; astonishing announcements are not now being made twice a week; but you still get revealing glimpses of a President who subjects himself to a cross-examination which would not be tolerated in any other country in the world.

And occasionally the reporters bring to the President elements of political reality which are salutary, if a bit brash. Thus, a week or two ago (and just when Thomas E. Dewey was hammering away at the Albany political machine) the President defended his prospective political speech from Hyde Park by saying: ". . . In New York State, where I vote. . . ." Fred Storm, a reporter with official residence in Albany, exclaimed: "Yes, New York State, where the O'Connell boys vote me!" Fred was simply referring to registration list and voting abuses—similar to those charged in Jersey City and Kansas City—which have been a campaign issue in New York this year. He was introducing a realistic touch, letting the chips fall where they might. So the President learned how informed men-in-the-street felt. He took it, one must add, with complete good humor, as he does most jokes on himself.

Indeed, in any description of the President today, it should be added that he is flourishing in his job, as all of us—some 150 reporters at least who see him twice a week—can freely testify. Politics apart, Mr. Roosevelt is temperamentally constituted to flourish in the job of the Presidency, and he is one of the few men who have ever been so endowed since the stresses of the White House became what they are in modern times. In health, in vigor, in poise, in good-humor, he is just as buoyant as he was in 1933, all whispering tattle to the contrary notwithstanding.

Grows More Like T. R.

Moreover, the President is getting a great kick out of affairs these latter days. I can't say what his mood will be after the elections but he has rarely gone through a more exuberant autumn. He is temperamentally more like his remote cousin Theodore every day. Since early summer—indeed, since April—he has been out of Washington a big part of the time. He has fished, and traveled, and just been around at Hyde Park. All three activities have greatly rested him. There have been his land purchases at Hyde Park, and latterly the construction of his own stone house there, which he took occasion to deny to a nationwide audience last week was "in any sense a dream house." Soon he will be heading South to Warm Springs for Thanksgiving and early December, when the Georgia weather is superb. So altogether, there is every reason for Mr. Roosevelt to bring an acute and poised viewpoint to his impending big problems: to his vital decisions on the budget; drafting of the armament program; formulation of his program and attitude for Congress.

But this is scarcely an intimate or graceful picture of the President, which our courteous reader requested. Well, then, picture this hitherto undescribed scene: it is a ruddy autumn day at Hyde Park. The President has made his Chicago speech the day before, suggesting a "quarantine" against aggressor nations. A handful of reporters are gathered around Mr. Roosevelt on the front porch of his mother's Hyde Park house. We question him about what "quarantine" really means.

Ernest K. Lindley, then of the New York Herald Tribune, asks pressing questions along the lines of isolationism. The President answers firmly that he is not departing from previous policies. Mr. Lindley asks a more insistent question. Again the President denies. Then Mrs. Roosevelt, sitting in yellow sweater, bandeau, jodhpurs and boots on the arm of the President's chair, says:

"You stick to it, Ernest, I think you're right!"

The President's head flies back and he roars with laughter. Upon such informality—the basis of which is intellectual independence and freedom of speech—is the American office of President now based.

Erwin D. Canham

The President Casts His Vote

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt cast his vote in the little white and green village town hall today. He was voter No. 281 out of a normal voting strength of 650 in the district.

The President was followed into the green-curtained voting booth by his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Sr., his wife, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his personal secretary, Miss Marguerite Lehand.

He voted shortly before 1 p. m. (E. S. T.), nearly two hours later than usual, the delay being occasioned by waiting for his wife to arrive here from the west by plane and train.

At a press conference at his car after voting, Mr. Roosevelt was asked as to his choices at the polls. He smiled, then said it was a secret ballot.

He added he would have no comment on the elections, nor any statement on the results.

Mr. Roosevelt mentioned the summer-like weather, and said everybody appeared to be out voting, which was a good thing.

Poll Arrests at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Twenty-five voters were arrested by State Police on charges of illegal registration in the early voting hours in Albany today. Assistant Attorney General Joseph C. H. Flynn announced. In addition, Mr. Flynn said, a man was taken into custody at one polling place on a charge of "attempts to buy votes." Authorities said they found 45 envelopes, each containing "from four to five dollars," on his person.

What Makes a Good Boss? Women Give a Few Hints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Women frequently discuss how they may best qualify for jobs. Last night they approached the other side of the question and told how an employer may best qualify to be a better employer.

The meeting was held at the Women's City Club in Rockefeller Center under the auspices of the New York League of Business and Professional Women. Women who have achieved prominent positions in secretarial, executive, sales, and professional fields exchanged views on "candid portraits of employers" and told "inside" stories of office relationships and advancement.

"Today there should be a channel for the expression of employee problems and grievances either through unions or other units of contact," Miss Bess Bloodworth, Vice-President of Namm's Department Store in Brooklyn, told the meeting. "The time of 'little business' when you could sit down and talk to your boss is gone. Instead, straw bosses are set up and sometimes they have no conception of the abilities of subordinate workers and no understanding of their failure. I am very strong for the establishment of such channels."

Sketching further the obligations of the good employer, Miss Bloodworth said he should set up policies for job security, fair wages, the opportunity to learn and advance, the right kind of hours and working conditions, old age protection and fair dismissal policies.

The secretary of an important executive is really the "partner of that man," according to Miss Rosalin Campbell, Secretary for the John W. Davis law firm. Her advancement depends upon how well she can adjust herself to her employer's personality and how much of the business she can absorb. Asked if she is permitted to offer complaints or suggestions regarding the office or work, Miss Campbell held "that would depend upon the man."

To a similar question regarding whether the advice of a woman who holds the position of office manager would be readily received, Miss Jennie Brown, Office Manager for Rogers, Ramsay and Hodge, replied:

"Yes, they would be readily received, but not always adopted. When I use a little discretion as to the time when I make the suggestion, I am more successful."

Paul H. Kern, Municipal Commissioner of Civil Service, reported that out of 107,000 city jobs, all save 500 were filled by examination. Salaries range from $520 a year to $15,000, and the number of applications is about 20 times as great as the number of those who are placed. There is less differentiation between men and women in this field than in some others, he held.

A considerable number of salesgirls reach high positions, such as assistant buyers for the firm of Lord & Taylor, Mrs. Estyl M. Seifert, saleswoman representing this store, said.

Recommendations as to what is expected of the good employee appeared incidentally throughout the discussion. These included never be late except in an emergency; be willing to work from one to two hours overtime if you're a secretary to the "right" man; be honest in self examination if you fail to receive co-operation from others.

Big N. E. Vote Is Assured As The Polls Open

Five Governors, 26 Representatives, and 3 Senators to be picked with minor officials.

Under skies alternately clear and cloudy, as inscrutable as the outcome of a number of close contests, New England today chose five Governors, three United States Senators, 26 United States Representatives and a host of minor officials.

From early morning voting in the industrial centers, including Boston, Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., and Nashua, N. H., it was estimated that upwards of 3,000,000 persons in the five states (Maine having voted in September) would mark Xs or operate the levers of voting machines, before the last polling booth is emptied in Yankee-land tonight.

This estimate is less than 500,000 votes below the number cast in the 1936 Presidential contest and may establish a new record for by-election polls.

Victory Claims

The U. S. Weather Bureau forecast slightly falling temperatures as the day progressed, but predicted rain would not fall before the polls close. This was accepted as good news by both sides as victory claims were announced by both Leverett Saltonstall, Republican gubernatorial aspirant in Massachusetts, and his Democratic rival, James M. Curley.

Likewise optimistic were the incumbent Governors Aiken, Republican, Vermont; Quinn, Democrat, Rhode Island, and Cross, Democrat, Connecticut.

But even in stanch Republican Vermont there was possibility of an upset. Fred C. Martin, Collector of Internal Revenue, has made a spirited campaign for the Governorship and veteran political observers recalled that only six years ago he came within 4,000 votes of defeating Warren R. Austin for the United States Senate.

The Vermont Senatorial seat, now occupied by Ernest W. Gibson, Republican, who seeks re-election, is also the goal of John McGrath, widely known Democrat, president of the oldest co-operative creamery in the State.

R. I. Contest

Much national interest was focused on the Rhode Island contest today where William H. Vanderbilt, scion of the wealthy New York and Newport family, is the Republican seeking to unseat Gov. Robert E. Quinn. Although Rhode Island has registered heavily-weighted Democratic returns in recent years, some hope was given the Vanderbilt candidacy because of the fact that Walter E. O'Hara, ousted as general manager of the Narragansett race track, because of Governor Quinn's efforts, has entered the gubernatorial race in an attempt to bring defeat to the Governor. Two years ago, Governor Quinn won by 20,000 votes. If Mr. O'Hara can cut that much into the Quinn vote today, it should mean victory for Mr. Vanderbilt.

A somewhat similar situation prevails in Connecticut where the veteran Gov. Wilbur L. Cross seeks his fifth successive term. He is opposed by Judge Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, but the key figure in the race is Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport.

He has assailed both the Republicans and the Democrats because of municipal scandals in Waterbury and a Grand Jury investigation of Merritt Parkway land damages.

Political observers hazard the opinion that he takes two votes from the Democrats for every one he proselytes from the G. O. P. This means that if his total poll runs high enough, say to 60,000, he might take sufficient votes from Governor Cross to elect Mr. Baldwin.

Senatorial Contest

There is less interest in the Connecticut senatorial contest where Augustine Lonergan, Democrat seeks re-election. He is opposed by John A. Danaher, youthful Hartford Republican. The New Deal has been a secondary issue in the campaign although Senator Lonergan received the approval of United States Attorney General Homer Cummings, even after opposing the Supreme Court enlargement plan.

Some political interest was centered on Connecticut's six Congressional seats, all now held by Democrats. It was here that observers predicted the Republicans might pick up a seat or two in their delegation, but there was little speculation as to which seats they might win.

Only in the New Hampshire Senatorial contest has the New Deal been sharply delineated as an issue. Senator Fred H. Brown, Democrat, seeks re-election as a stanch New Dealer. His seat is sought by Charles W. Tobey, now a member of the Lower House, who has consistently opposed the Roosevelt Administration.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Republican, a wealthy shoe manufacturer and the State's largest single employer, was opposed for re-election by John L. Sullivan, Manchester attorney.

In Massachusetts considerable interest was turned towards the cities of Cambridge, Quincy and Northampton where voters considered the question of adopting the new Plan E form of government. This plan provides for election of a City Council by Proportional Representation and for administration of municipal affairs by a City Manager.

British By-Elections Test Premier's Peace Maneuvers

The News

DARTFORD, England, Nov. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Jennie Adamson, Laborite, was elected to Parliament from this normally Conservative constituency yesterday in what was considered a criticism of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's foreign policy.

Mrs. Adamson was victor in a by-election by a majority of 4,238 votes over Godfrey Mitchell, a Conservative. Her total vote was 46,514 to Mitchell's 42,276.

"I won because the electors disapprove of the Government's foreign policy and are ashamed of Mr. Chamberlain's betrayal of Czechoslovakia and democracy," Mrs. Adamson said.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The foreign policy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, is being put to the test of seven parliamentary by-elections.

These by-elections have given to the Opposition an occasion that has been enthusiastically seized upon for trying out to what extent Britain as a whole approves the policy of the Government.

The Opposition case is that a stronger attitude in facing up to the dictatorial powers would have prevented what are recognized as the grave setbacks to democracy that have occurred alike in Spain and Czechoslovakia.

The Government's reply is that a stronger policy would have meant world war, that—since dictators cannot be abolished—all that remains for the democracies is to endeavor to live with them peaceably, also that in order to do this on reasonable terms it is necessary that the British should not be weaker than the totalitarian governments are in armaments. The by-elections are widely distributed. The Oxford voting was a Government victory. In addition to Darlford, the pending elections are: Doncaster (Yorkshire), Fylde (Lancashire), Walsall (Staffordshire), Lewisham, West (Kent).

Previous Votes Listed

Dartford has 106,043 electors. Its political color is uncertain having been Labor in the 1929 election and Conservative in those of 1931 and 1935. In the 1935 contest the Conservative majority in a straight fight with Labor was 2,646.

Bridgewater is a Conservative seat with 43,367 electors. At the last election it gave the Government candidate a majority of 10,569 votes in a three-cornered contest in which Liberals and Labor were both represented.

Doncaster has 66,925 electors. It was Labor in 1929 and 1935 and Conservative in 1931. The Labor majority in 1935 was 7,952 votes.

The candidates now are Mr. Alex. Monteith, Liberal National, who is supported by the Conservatives and Mr. John Morgan, Labor.

Fylde is a Conservative seat with 77,942 voters. It was last held for the Government in a straight contest with Labor by a majority of 23,352 votes.

Other Constituencies

Lewisham West is a Conservative seat with 65,679 electors. It was last held by the Government in a straight contest with Labor by a majority of 12,370 votes.

Walsall has 65,957 voters. It is of doubtful political color having been Labor (Opposition) in 1929, Liberal (Opposition) in 1931 and Liberal National (Government) in 1935.

It was last won for the Government by a majority of 8,969 votes in a three-cornered contest against Labor and Independent candidates.

The candidates now are Sir George Schuster, Liberal National (Government) and Mr. George Jeger (Labor).

Oxford City, a Conservative seat with 38,557 voters was last held by the Government in a straight contest with Labor by a majority of 6,645 votes. This time Mr. Quinton Hogg, Conservative, defeated Mr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, who stands as a progressive representing both Labor and Liberals. The vote was 15,797 to 12,363.

King of Greece Joins Oldest British Order

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 8

King George VI yesterday made King George II of Greece a Knight of the Garter, the oldest of British orders of chivalry.

Members of the order include the Kings of Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Belgium, the Emperor of Japan, and members of the British Royal Family, including the Duke of Windsor.

Salter Outlines British Policy After Munich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recognizing that Britain's power to exert influence in Central Europe is being replaced by Germany's hegemonic growth, Sir Arthur Salter, progressive M. P. for Oxford University, has prescribed for Britain a policy of strengthening internal and external co-operation, with collective security as an ultimate goal.

Commenting on Britain's policy as it must be framed in the situation created by Munich in a series of articles appearing in the Spectator, Sir Arthur accepted two cardinal facts regarding the recent crisis: first, Germany, by reducing Czechoslovakia to a neutral position, had greatly increased its own power in Central Europe; and second, Germany's demands had by no means reached their limit.

United National Effort

Considering these points as having an influence on Britain's future action, the noted British economist outlined a policy which would begin by promoting a united national effort to strengthen Britain's home defenses. This is to remove danger to the people of any sudden blow from the air.

In this respect he would set up a nonparty Parliamentary committee in order to increase the possibility of basing foreign policy upon adequate realization of strategic factors.

Regarding British affairs outside of the country, Sir Arthur declared that, while dealing with immediate dangers by the methods most appropriate to them, Britain must work steadily toward re-creating those political conditions under which a collective system could again function both in Europe and elsewhere.

Co-operation With France

In this connection he advocated greater co-operation with France, and strengthened ties with the United States and some of the smaller states. Furthermore, he considered it advisable to deal with Russia on a strictly impartial basis—looking more to its external policy and its contribution to collective security, rather than its internal system.

War in Spain: A Military Summary

Capture by Insurgents of Loyalist stronghold in zone west of the Ebro ends long advance.

The following summary of the military situation in Spain, compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and authentic direct sources, carries the tactical developments forward from the operations of last July.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the siege of Madrid enters upon its third year, a 10-day advance of the Spanish Insurgents on the Ebro has virtually ended a long 15 weeks' battle for the Government's last stronghold in the zone west of the Ebro.

It was on July 25 last that the Loyalist commander Gen. Jose Miaja chose the moment when Gen. Francisco Franco had united his northern armies, 200,000 strong, to smash his way south along the coast to Valencia to make a surprise attack across the Ebro, sending 70,000 men across the bridges in a drive on Gandesa, commanding the main north-south roads.

The attack partly achieved its purpose for the major offensive on the Sagunto-Valencia line was halted and has not yet been resumed. It also gave the Loyalists command of the razor-backed Sierra de Pandos hills rising 2,000 feet south of Gandesa. But the Loyalists failed in their main purpose of taking Gandesa itself and that omission left the Insurgent leader free to assemble his troops for heavy counter-attacks.

The main weakness of the Loyalists was the absence of heavy artillery, which could not be brought over the light pontoon bridges erected by their engineers when Insurgent bombers had destroyed all the permanent bridges.

Bridges Swept Away

The opening of the sluices by the Insurgents added further to Loyalist difficulties by producing floods that swept the temporary bridges away and reduced the forces to dependence on ferries. The Loyalists therefore have had constant difficulty in keeping their communications open with their headquarters at Falset east of the river. Without proper assistance from artillery, therefore, it was evident that General Miaja could neither take Gandesa nor consolidate his gains.

Nevertheless in the weeks during which General Franco was making his enforced change of plans and bringing up 170,000 troops including Moors and Foreign Legionnaires to the Ebro front, the Loyalist leader was able to improve his defenses north of Valencia before the attack could be renewed. It seemed, probable, therefore, that though the Ebro gains would eventually be lost, the Insurgent troops would be so used up in the necessary counterattacks that the net result would be a state of stalemate for some time.

The first serious counterattack was launched by General Franco on Aug. 6. It was accompanied by feints in other sectors, one by the Government forces south of Teruel and one by the Insurgents near Sort, the hydroelectric center in the far north near the French border, where the Government troops stopped the move by setting fire to the forests ahead of the advancing troops. On the Ebro continuous hand-to-hand fighting proceeded around the ravines and hills of the Pandos country.

Interlude on the Ebro

By the middle of August it seemed that the Insurgents who claimed to have 800,000 conscripted men between the ages of 17 and 42 and the Government, which claimed 750,000 men between 18 and 43 had reached a stalemate. Preoccupation with the increasingly serious situation in Central Europe brought a quiet interlude on the Ebro with only desultory Insurgent attacks in Andalusia to puzzle the defenders.

Government airmen occupied themselves in bombing Burgos, the Insurgent Capital, with silk stockings, shirts and other articles of clothing, while Insurgent bombers dropped bread and grain on Barcelona and Madrid, each side wishing to register its recognition of the other's supposed lack.

It was during this interlude that Francis Hemming, Secretary of the Non-Intervention Committee, arrived in Burgos, the Insurgent Capital, to co-operate in the repatriation of foreign volunteers, of which Italy had agreed to send home 10,000, the Republican Government having agreed to repatriate all foreign volunteers. Italy's 10,000 marched through Cadiz on their way home Oct. 15, although the Loyalists alleged that 16 ships bearing 4,500 troops had been fresh arrivals on Spanish shores.

Rebel Supremacy in Air

On Oct. 30, the Insurgent General, with 100 tanks and hundreds of planes, opened his advance against Mora de Ebro in a final effort to retrieve the 240 square miles of territory taken from them in the July 25 offensive. The fighting has been on a 15-mile semicircle following the bend of the Ebro, covering a once thriving agricultural center perched on hills overlooking the Ebro—now a mass of ruins with no civil population.

Air supremacy gave the Insurgents a great advantage, the Government having lost 60 planes, it is said, in the first four days of the attack. Nevertheless the Loyalist airmen contested with determination every advance of the Insurgents, whose gains were made so slowly that though Mora de Ebro, the last remaining center west of the Ebro, was captured today, there seems little prospect of any rapid change in the general situation.

Madrid begins its third winter of privations with only one of the seven roads leading to the city open for the transportation of food supplies. There is lack of milk and sugar and other staples, while fresh meat is rarely to be had. But bread continues to be good, although the daily ration is never more than 5.2 ounces.

Otherwise, the absence of any great troop movements following the recent conferences between General Miaja and General Matallana, his chief of staff, and the commanders at Barcelona and Valencia are believed to indicate that the dispositions are already made for what may be a new Government offensive before winter sets in.

By a Staff Artist

Spain Today

Large arrow on the map shows the scene of the latest Insurgent gains—shown in greater detail in the inset. Smaller arrows indicate points at which minor engagements took place during the past three months. Shaded sections are those held by the Loyalist forces.

Ribbentrop Attacks Press

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, last night accused part of the "international press" of attempting to start war over Czechoslovakia, while in contrast the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, gave newspapers high praise for contributing to peace.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Foreign Press Association, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted, "the fact is that a certain part of the international press made a world problem out of the Czech question which concerned only Germany, and when the Führer remained adamant it tried everything to drive peoples against their will into a so-called preventive war.

"Who knows? They might have succeeded if instead of British (Prime Minister Neville) Chamberlain, and French (Premier Edouard) Daladier, well-known warmongers had been at the helm of state."

In contrast, the Papal Nuncio, speaking for the diplomatic corps, praised the newspapers.

"To the four official signatures of the Munich Pact, the nations had appended a fifth, namely that of the will of nations, whereof the newspapers are exponents," he said.

Afterwards many correspondents crowded about the Papal Nuncio and warmly thanked him.

"Let us hope a lesson was learned from the most recent events," Herr von Ribbentrop went on in his strictures of the press. "I want to state right here that Germany in those days was very must in earnest and that if at the last minute a solution had not been found in Munich, the Führer would have freed the Sudetenland with the sword."

Referring to excitement created in the United States over a radio skit mistaken by some listeners as a news description of an actual invasion from Mars, Herr von Ribbentrop said it was an amusing story with a serious side because it indicated a war psychosis aimed at Germany.

"I would not be surprised if there were eyewitness reports available in the United States of Mars giants in S. A. and S. S. (storm trooper and elite guard) uniforms marching along with waving swastika banners," he said.

German Bloc Formed In Czech Parliament

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 8

Ernst Kundt, Sudeten German leader, announced yesterday formation of a parliamentary organization of "German National Socialist Deputies and Senators Within the Czechoslovak Republic."

It will seek to promote peaceful relationship among persons of German blood remaining within the Republic, and Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenians.

French Senate Stands Firm Despite Socialist Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Despite a vigorous campaign by the Socialists, aimed at limiting the powers of the Senate, France's upper House emerged from the recent elections more solidly intrenched than ever. Although only a third of the Senate was renewed, the Rightist Republicans gained nine extra seats, giving them 27 of the 97 contested. The Radicals, though dropping six, still remained the strongest party with 41; and the Socialists, while gaining one seat still hold only 15 seats.

All this represents a gain for the Daladier policy and corresponding loss for the Left Front. The results indicate clearly that rural France, which has a predominant voice in choosing the Uuper House, is firmly attached to its representation through the bicameral system, and does not want it altered or weakened. The Socialist Party conducted a strong campaign throughout the country, and especially in the 30 Departments where elections were held; but their policy of limiting the Senate's powers had little effect on the delegates who elect the members of the Upper House.

Conservatism Opposed

The hostility of the Socialists toward the Senate has two aspects. The more immediate is resentment that twice—on June 30, 1937, and April 8 of this year, the Senators rejected Léon Blum's demand for full financial powers, thus bringing down his two Popular Front Cabinets. They maintain that their hostility is a matter of "principle" and not of resentment; that their opposition is based on the idea that the Senate, which is elected by indirect suffrage, should not have the power to oppose the decisions of the Chamber of Deputies, which is elected by direct universal suffrage. Nevertheless, the Socialists loudly acclaimed and congratulated the Senate when this body overthrew the Conservative Cabinets of André Tardieu and Pierre Laval several years ago.

The real basis of the Socialists' campaign against the Senate is that the Upper House, because of its higher age limit, and especially because of its electoral system, which makes it the representative of the rural districts especially, is more conservative than the Chamber, where the cities and industrial districts have a bigger voice.

When the French Republic was established in 1870—by the narrow margin of one vote—its makers wanted to take certain precautions against putting too much power in the hands of the people. For that reason the method of electing the French Senate was made indirect. In fact, at first, a number of its members were simply appointed for life and not elected at all. Later, however, this system was altered into the present plan. There are 314 Senators, who are elected for a term of nine years, one-third every three years. In order to be elected to the Senate, a candidate must be at least 40 years of age. In practice, the average age of French Senators is well on the other side of 50, and Senators over 80 and even over 90 are not at all uncommon. The significance of this from a political point of view is apparent, since it tends to give a definitely conservative tone to the Upper House.

Inclining to Left

This is true, though the Senate is now, and has been for several years, "on the Left." For the "Democratic Left" group has an absolute majority; and this group is composed mainly of Radicals (that is to say of Liberals). But whereas in the Chamber of Deputies the Socialists are the largest single party, with nearly 150 Deputies, in the Senate there are only 14 Socialists. The Communists have nearly 80 Deputies, and only 2 Senators.

This difference is due to the mode of election. The Senators are chosen by electoral colleges composed of delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils of each Commune in proportion to the population, and of the Deputies, Councillors General and District Councillors of the Department. In practice, this gives the village and agricutural districts a preponderant voice in the election of Senators in a majority of the Departments.

The result, this time as generally, has been a turning away from extremism and a victory of the moderate elements. The French Senate will accordingly continue to play its intended role of "brake" on the Chamber, if the Lower House tends to go too far or too fast either to the Left or the Right. Its advocates claim that it is the best safeguard, therefore, of French democracy.

Adelaide Liquor Rift Widens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Preference for a Royal Commission inquiry into South Australia's liquor question as opposed to a popular referendum called for by temperance supporters, was expressed recently by Premier Richard L. Butler.

Such a statement is hailed by leaders of the temperance movement as inconsistent with the Premier's former policy in which he aligned himself with them in advocating a referendum before any alteration of the present liquor laws was effected—a stand which it is said the Premier took in 1934.

But controversy over a bill now in Parliament to change the 6 o'clock closing hour for the sale of liquor to 6:30 o'clock, and allowing an additional licensed period from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., recently was brought to a head by the Premier's avowed opposition to a referendum on the question.

A delegation representing the Council of Churches, taking sharp issue with the Premier's stand, interviewed him and were told that although he did not approve of some provisions of the bill and would do nothing that would harm the home life of the people, he nevertheless felt that a time was coming when the liquor question must be investigated in South Australia. He indicated he favored a Royal Commission headed by a judge of the Supreme Court as the investigating body.

The bill has been the subject of considerable public discussion. Opposition to any change in the 6 o'clock closing time points to the continued abuse of the permit system enabling drinks to be served in hotels after hours at parties and dinners. Many public platforms throughout the State are the scene of appeals for support of a referendum, and this appeal undoubtedly has found increasing support among politicians.

Soviet Again Warns Japan

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—Klementi E. Voroshiloff, Commissar for War, concluded an address at a military review celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the Communist Regime yesterday with a warning to Japan that the next "impudent attack" may bring invasion by the Red Army.

The Commissar spoke from the top of the tomb of Nicolai Lenin from which Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders reviewed a pageant of armed power which rolled across the cobble stones of Red Square.

Referring to Japan as "our restless and witless neighbor" Mr. Vorosholiff said "gentlemen Japanese generals from the Korean and Kwantung Armies" had made an "impudent armed sally" at Changkufeng, on the Siberian border last July and August.

"They fully displayed their obstinacy and flung large forces of their best troops against the Red Army and despite this were completely routed and suffered a debacle.

"However, we are unaware whether these gentlemen have a good memory or whether they are able to profit by lessons they receive. If the object lessons taught in the vicinity of Lake Khassan are insufficient . . . we must tell them: Gentlemen, whatever you received at Lake Khassan are only 'flowers,' and the real 'fruits' are still to come.

"Let those who should remember that we by no means are obliged always to limit the operations of our troops to an area impudently and thievishly attacked by an enemy. On the contrary it is more convenient and easy to rout the enemy on his own territory. And so it will be."

Pointing to Germany's annexation of Austria, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and the events at Changkufeng as "links of one chain," the War Commissar said there was greater menace of "an outbreak of world war" than a year ago and that "the swords and axes of world fascism are being sharpened against us.

Berlin Assails Welles' Speech

BERLIN (AP)—An organ of the German Foreign Office sharply attacked the United States Nov. 8, charging official and unofficial attempts to incite South American countries against Germany and to convince South Americans of "the evil intentions of Fascist states."

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz cited a radio address Nov. 6 by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and added, "It is known the United States will neglect nothing, especially in connection with the colonial question, to stir up a fear of Germany complex in South America."

[Mr. Welles declared the United States was prepared to join with other states of the New World in preserving the Western Hemisphere from "any threat of attack."]

The Foreign Office organ said such American attempts had not succeeded, "for public in these (South American) countries does not yet really believe these facts."

The Korrespondenz continued: "If Americans, by calling upon their Monroe Doctrine, attempt to protect South American states, then it is their (South Americans') business to consider ways and means of protecting their independence and the possibilities of living in peace with other continents.

"As far as Europe is concerned, it is to be hoped that this New World attempt to disturb peace will strengthen the impression of clear-thinking European peoples that every effort will be made by the United States to play nations one against the other in order to strengthen its political and economic influence in the world, even at the cost of blood sacrifices by others."

'Name Voices' Are Signed For New Walt Disney Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—"Name voices" hereafter will be used as doubles in the Walt Disney cartoon features.

Disney said Nov. 8 he has signed Dickie Jones to voice double for Pinocchio in the forthcoming feature of that title. Walter Catlett, comedian, will do the voice of the fox and Cliff (Ukulele Ike) Edwards will do the cricket.

British King to Visit U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

we are hoping to pay to my Dominion of Canada next summer."

His speech coupled the Government's determination to further the Hitler-Chamberlain "no more war" declaration with this reference, "Although the equipment and expansion of my defense forces are now making rapid progress, the emergency through which we have passed has shown that certain deficiencies in our military and civil defense preparations remained to be remedied.

Steps Being Taken

"My ministers have reviewed these matters in the light of experience gained and will in due course take steps to accelerate and supplement the measures already in hand."

He also expressed the "trust" that the "active furtherance of peace in Europe which is the constant aim of my Government will lead to a wider spirit of confidence and supply a fresh impulse for expansion in trade, industry, and employment."

The traditional state drive to the Houses of Parliament was enacted in full panoply under gray November skies.

King George wore a scarlet and gold Field Marshal's uniform and Queen Elizabeth wore silver and ermine, with the large Kohinoor diamond gleaming from the base of her crown, as they drove from Buckingham Palace in a golden state coach drawn by eight Windsor grays.

Germans Give Salute

As the coach turned into the Horseguards' Parade and the band struck up the National Anthem, the entire staff of the German Embassy gave a stiff-armed Nazi salute from the terrace of the Embassy.

Solid ranks of peers in scarlet and ermine, peeresses in evening gowns and jewels and members of the Government, the House of Commons and the diplomatic corps made the House of Lords a hushed sea of color and glitter as the King spoke. The Queen was at his side.

In the crowded diplomatic box sat United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, wearing evening clothes.

The address took 13 minutes to deliver.

President Pleased

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt is "very happy" over news that the King and Queen of Great Britain will visit this country next year after their Canadian tour, a statement from the temporary White House said Nov. 8.

In response to inquiries, the President's office issued the following brief statement:

"The President is very happy to know that the King and Queen of Great Britain hope to be able to accept his invitation to visit the United States next summer.

"While no definite plans have been made, it is expected Their Majesties will be able to stay in this country for four or five days.

Minimum of Formality

If the British King and Queen stay at the White House during their visit, they will encounter a minimum of formality.

In the first place, there isn't room in the compact old mansion for a display of extreme ceremony. It is considerably smaller than Buckingham Palace.

The bedrooms are not in suites, and there would be scant accommodations for the host of aides-de-camp and ladies-in-waiting who might be expected in a royal party.

In the second place, President and Mrs. Roosevelt are given to hospitality rather than rigid formality in entertaining guests. Most Presidents have stood in the Red or the Blue Room to greet distinguished visitors, but the Roosevelts are usually at the front door by the time the guests are alighting from a While House limousine.

Curtsey Possible

Not that the White House will dispense with any of the few rules which the State Department may prescribe for such a visit.

Mrs. Roosevelt made it plain at a recent press conference that even the matter of a curtsey before the Queen would be up to the Protocol Division. The chances, however, appear to be against the curtsey, on the ground that Mrs. Roosevelt as the wife of the President of the United States would be on equal terms with her royal guest.

Washington society has been a-twitter for weeks over the possibility of the King and Queen coming here. The general impression, however, is that few persons will get an opportunity to meet theu.

There will be a state dinner at the White House, perhaps, and some form of entertainment at the British Embassy, but no tea or garden party to which hundreds of women in picture hats and flowing gowns might receive coveted invitations.

Other Royal Visitors

Although King George and Queen Elizabeth will be the first reigning British monarchs to see the New World, they will not be the first of their family to visit the United States. The Duke of Windsor was here three times as Prince of Wales. Edward VII, while a student at Oxford, came to America shortly before the Civil War.

The late Queen Marie of Rumania was entertained at the White House by President Coolidge, only a few years after King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians had been received there by President Wilson.

Control of Public Utilities At Stake in Canadian Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Whether British Columbia can succeed in its attempt to control gasoline prices, and regulate the operations of American oil companies here, will not be known for some months yet. An injunction restraining the Government from enforcing a substantial cut in gasoline prices has been renewed by the Supreme Court, which granted it at first on a temporary basis only.

The Provincial Government has appealed the Supreme Court's decision to the British Columbia Court of Appeal, which will hear the case shortly. If it dissolves the Supreme Court injunction, the Government will immediately enforce price cuts, ranging from three to nine cents a gallon in various districts.

The case, however, is going to the Privy Council in London, whatever the decision of the Appeal Court here. The Government hopes, by arrangement with the oil companies, to take the case directly to London without going through the Canadian Supreme Court, in order to expedite a final decision. In this way it might be possible to settle the issue at the January sittings of the Privy Council. Gordon Wismer, Provincial Attorney General, will take the case himself.

Meanwhile, Premier T. D. Pattullo, in a statement apparently without precedent here, sharply rebuked Mr. Justice A. M. Manson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for his handling of the first injunction proceedings. He complained of the "impropriety" of the Judge granting an injunction against the gasoline price regulations without giving the Government any notice in advance. In such a grave constitutional question, he said, notice should have been given.

Opposition members of the Legislature condemned the Premier's statement as damaging to the dignity of the courts. Some newspapers also were critical. But when opposition members sought to bring the matter up in the Legislature, they were stopped by the rules of procedure.

Meanwhile the Premier declared that if the Government finally won the court case, the Government would see to it that the consumers of gasoline got the benefit of the price reductions as from the date when they were first ordered. Whether the Government will sue dealers to force them to repay consumers the amount involved was not indicated.

The Government proceeded with its plans to extend public utility control to other fields. Its new public utility act, due in the Legislature in a few days, will establish a commission to investigate public utility rates in the field of electricity, telephones, and transportation.

Italy's New Taxes To Pay for Arms And African Plan

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Government put into force yesterday an extraordinary capital tax on private industry and business.

The tax was similar to one imposed a year ago on stock companies and real estate. The levy was intended to help defray costs of developing Ethiopia and rearmament.

The rate of the new tax was understood to be 7.5 per cent of the capital value as compared with 10 per cent levied last year on the stock companies. The new levy was expected to yield about 1,200,000,000 lire ($63,120,000.)

The Government also issued a decree prohibiting all Jews from membership in the Fascist Party except those exempted from racial restrictions last week. This left eligibility open to about 3,500 of the approximately 15,000 Jewish families.

Italian Cruisers on Tour

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—Italy's two new fast cruisers, Duca D'Aosta and Eugenio di Savoia, sailed Nov. 5 on a world cruise originally scheduled for two months ago but postponed then because of the European crisis. The trip was ordered by Premier Mussolini "to show the world the new naval strength of Fascist Italy." The ships will go to Gibraltar, Dakar, French West Africa, Brazil, Argentina, Panama, Hawaii, Japan, Shanghai, Singapore, and Indian ports, returning through the Red Sea.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

A German Emperor Rises to Dominance in Church: Otto Sought to Limit Power of the Counts by Greater Prestige for Bishops

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-second of 56 Articles

As we have seen, with the passing of Charles the Great, the Empire of the West, which had grown in extent and power under his wise and potent leadership, began to lose its prestige both in political and religious affairs. His strong hand found no successor equal to retaining what he had gained. While the process of civic disintegration was under way in France, Burgundy, and even in Italy itself, in Germany a King was striving to build up an authoritative state that could assume leadership in both church and civic polity.

Henry I began this worthy work. Otto I, his son and successor, carried it to completion. When the Germans under their King defeated the barbarous Hungarians at Lechfeld in 955, the people awoke to the fact that in central Europe a powerful State had been developed. Otto I had succeeded in establishing the first resurrected dynasty of note upon the ruins of the Carolingian Empire.

In 962, this Otto, termed "the Great," was crowned as Roman Emperor by the Pope, John XII, thus inaugurating what has been termed the "Holy Roman Empire of Germany." While there is a certain analogy between this event and the crowning of Charles a hundred and fifty years earlier, yet the Empire of Otto was quite another territory than that ruled over by the Frankish Emperor.

Otto's domain ostensibly consisted of the kingdoms of the Franks on the Rhine, the Elbe, the Main and Danube, and Italy. But the sovereignty of the Emperor was scarcely recognized outside of Germany itself. And even in Germany the royal power had been sadly depleted through the growth of the feudal system. A Count was no longer of necessity a dependent and supporter of the Emperor. Rather he was a vassal to him; his county owed him allegiance as fief in his own right.

The Rise of Grand Duchies

Furthermore, great duchies had arisen, consisting of a unity of counties, the rulers of which even challenged the authority of the King. Here was a threat to the royal power which Otto determined to correct. As a remedy, he undertook to allot the great duchies to his own family, but with only partial success. His own brother, whom he made Duke of Bavaria, and his son, Duke of Swabia, refused to render full obedience to the imperial authority.

Otto then tried another plan. Turning to the Church as offering a means of establishing his authority, he undertook to improve the prestige of the bishops by bestowing gifts and public privileges in the hope that the power of the spiritual princes might at least rival, if not excel, that of the counts. He had more faith in his ability to control the men of the Church than temporal lords. He could nominate the bishops and abbots and invest them with the symbols of authority. Not so with the counts and dukes, whose offices were usually determined by heredity. On the other hand, when bishop or abbot passed, he could again exercise the right of appointment.

In a sense, the properties of the Church authorities were possessions of the Empire, over which the vassal had no control. Income from Church lands came to the Emperor, and from the occupants of these lands his armies were recruited. Here was the revival of a Roman Empire governed by a German which was to continue in name for centuries and in which interest of Church and State were closely intertwined.

Power of Pope Declined

This relationship was regarded as mutually beneficial. The sovereignty of the ruler was, however, built upon the assumption that the Church was willing to accept a position of inferiority. It is undoubtedly true that in the period following the dissolution of the Carolingian reign and the weakening of sovereignty, the power of the Pope had also declined. For the most part, churches in France and Germany, even in England, exercised their own authority, referring to Rome only disputed cases of authority.

Otto, as we have seen, openly sought to revive the power of the State at the expense of the Church. Some of his supporters held that the Emperor was possessed of special spiritual powers which gave strength to his position as he presided over German Synods. No doubt Otto undertook also in some directions to strengthen the influence of the Papacy. As it existed at the end of the ninth century, it was weakened by the violence of the civic aristocracy and the low character of those clustered about the papal throne. "The Roman Papacy had to be delivered from the Romans" (Sohn, p. 99). It is undoubtedly true that Otto the Great and his son and grandson, his immediate successors on the throne, undertook to restore the prestige of the Papacy, to bring to it a new life that would strengthen it through cleansing it of vices that were constantly depleting its authority.

Rivalry between high Church officials went so far that in the eleventh century two great Roman families fought for the Papacy as they would have fought for secular power authority. For a time clouds of materialism and lust for power darkened the sun of spiritual blessedness. These contentions even went in the eleventh century to the extent that a boy of 12 was raised to the office of Pope, under the title of Benedict IX. He later so disgraced the high office by his vicious ways that a popular uprising drove him from the city in order to elevate a rival, Sylvester III, to the Papacy. Upon the intervention of the German Emperor, Henry III, a Synod was called and the rival Popes were deposed. Later a Synod of Rome confirmed the deposition of the disgraced Benedict IX, the lad of 12 years.

Right to Nominate Popes

Soon after, in 1046, a German was made Pope in Rome, under the title of Clement II. It was he who placed the crown of the Empire upon the head of Henry III. At the same time the Emperor was invested with the rank and authority of a Roman Patrician, with the right of nomination of Popes to the Holy See.

From that day, it became a prerogative of the German Government to nominate the Popes. This marked the height of German influence. Three more Popes were appointed by Henry III, after which the appointment of Popes was recognized as having been transferred from Rome to Germany. Not alone was the German Emperor bound to the support of the Pope, but the churches of the Empire were bound to the German Emperor as their superior ruler; not because of exalted spiritual attainment, but because of his authority in appointing the highest church dignitaries.

This situation, however, was but temporary. The Emperor, often absent from Rome and busied in many ways, relaxed the pressure of imperial authority, and again rivalry between prominent Roman families led to strife anew. The Emperor's assistance to the Pope was but temporary; the problem was not solved. A reformed Papacy, with the authority derived not from political rulers but from its own spirituality and adherence to divine leadership, was the only means of establishing the head of the Church upon a purely ecclesiastical basis. The supremacy of the Pope to be permanent and effective could be established in no other way. Politics and the Church, as the spiritual guide of the people, were to be divorced.

Mountain Manor

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Celebration in Boston—a scene duplicated in many American cities
(From The Christian Science Monitor, November 12, 1918)

they celebrated . . .

twenty years ago

News of the armistice which brought an end to fighting in the Great War was received joyously the world over. People danced in the streets — while on the battle-fronts war-weary soldiers cast aside their arms and turned homeward.

Today, twenty years later, The Christian Science Monitor, which in 1918 reported the armistice and its attendant celebrations, continues to report events that mark the progress of truth.

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Liquor Attacked in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Deploring the amount of money spent annually on liquor, the Rev. T. W. Jones has made the claim that the unemployment problem would have been solved if Canada's 1937 liquor bill of $156,825,000 had been turned into proper channels.

Observing World's Temperance Sunday on Oct. 30, the Rev. Mr. Jones in a sermon pointed out that in Quebec, where it is complained that school teachers are underpaid, the liquor bill amounted to $46,000,000 last year.

The invasion of liquor into the home has made trust and honor disappear, has increased crime, and has brought about a situation revolting to home, social, business, and religious life, he declared. For every $1 received as liquor income it required $10 for persons converted into criminals by liquor. The claim that a large number of persons were dependent upon the liquor business could not be taken seriously, he asserted claiming that only $9 went to labor out of every $100 invested in the liquor trade.

Pointing out that liquor was the principal factor in 39,700 fatalities due to violence in the United States last year, the Rev. Mr. Jones stated that many Americans are regretting the repeal of prohibition and a committee has been named by the Society for the Advancement of Science to determine the effect of liquor on humans.

Among many reasons against intoxicants given by the Rev. Dr. M. F. McCutcheon was that of the accidents caused by drunken drivers. He quoted figures to show that this question of "the car and the bottle" is not a "male" question, since there are proportionately as many women drinkers in Canada today as men, and both take their turn at the wheel. Nor is it reckless youth that supplies the most casualties from drunken driving. The majority of drunken drivers, he said, are 25 to 30 years of age. There is also the problem of pedestrian accidents. Dr. McCutcheon gave figures to show one out of every three pedestrians killed by cars in the City of New York was found to have been drinking.

Mrs. R. Crisscrosses The U. S. in 48 Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—During the week-end just past, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt covered the entire length and breadth of the United States.

The President's wife traveled—by air, of course—from Seattle, Wash., to San Francisco, from there to Fort Worth, Texas, and from Fort Worth to Washington, and from there to Hyde Park, New York. She did it all in a little more than 48 hours, counting the three she lost en route a day spent with her son, James, on a California ranch, and a few hours at the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt had planned an all day stopover in Fort Worth to visit her son Elliott and his family, but cut her stay to 30 minutes when bad weather ahead endangered her plans to get back to Hyde Park for election day.

PWA Grants Aid Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Grants for 36 projects in Georgia, totaling $632,858, said to be the largest number of allotments ever made here at one time, have been announced by the Public Works Administration. Projects include a waterworks system in Atlanta, a prison in Americus, and a library at East Point.

Alberta Testing 'Interim Program'

Support or rejection of new credit house plan may decide continuance of Aberhart regime.

The News

EDMONTON, Alberta, Nov. 8 (CP)—Election of C. H. Tade, Colinton farmer and supporter of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, to represent the Athabasca constituency in the Provincial Legislature, was conceded today by supporters of C. J. R. Whiteley, Liberal.

With 39 of 44 polls reported, Mr. Tade had 1,630 votes and Mr. Whiteley 1,430. The by-election was necessitated by the passing of C. C. Ross. It was the first rural constituency by-election Alberta's Social Credit Government has been called upon to defend since its election in 1935.

The result left the standing of the Legislature unchanged with 53 Social Credit members, five Liberals, three Independents, and two Conservatives.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta — Premier William Aberhart's Government, already in its fourth year, with neither Social Credit nor the bright election promise of $25-a-month dividends yet materialized; but with its so-called "interim program" now launched, is passing through crucial weeks.

Provincial elections must be called before Aug. 22, 1940. If this "interim program" should begin to succeed widely—if Albertans by the thousands should join the credit houses which it has set up and merchants should generally co-operate—then Premier Aberhart might call for elections with some confidence of being returned to power, in the opinion of observers here. But if Albertans show only mild interest and fail to deposit their funds in the new credit houses, then forecasters say, the Aberhart regime can begin packing its luggage. For it is on the "interim program" that the Aberhart regime has pinned its hopes.

By this much-discussed interim program, the Provincial Government goes into the business of receiving and paying out deposits, like a bank. For this purpose it has established credit houses, or treasury branches, in all principal cities and towns. Citizens may deposit their money in them and receive out vouchers. These are to be used for making purchases from all merchants who agree to co-operate.

This of course is not Social Credit, but neither is the next vital provision. This declares that, on every purchase of these vouchers, if one third of the articles bought are made in Alberta, the Government will give the purchaser a 3 per cent bonus. For example, suppose a housewife buys $100 worth of goods from a grocery store. If $33.33 of this money was spent for Alberta-made goods, she would receive a $3 bonus (in vouchers) from her credit house.

Home Goods Promoted

This device, Government officials declare, will increase the demand for Alberta-made goods. Alberta has tremendous reserves of coal, oil, and metals. It is, they insist, the natural location for western industry. They would make it profitable for industries to establish themselves in Alberta, by assuring a strong domestic demand. Instead of crying out against the manufacturing East, they would lure Eastern industries to the West.

But opponents of the Social Crediters see a political purpose in the program as well. The three per cent bonus is no $25 dividend as originally promised, by any means. Yet it is something, and it's part of a program which the Government heralds as the forerunner of true Social Credit. Opponents believe the Aberhart Government is relying upon this bonus to have created sufficient good will by election time to ensure victory.

[Incidentally, the program also provides for agreements under which merchants pledge themselves to accept treasury vouchers. And any merchant having a credit house account may withdraw in cash a sum equal to the replacement value of the goods he sold. If he wishes to cash the balance of vouchers received in trade he must pay a two per cent penalty on it. An individual may withdraw cash to the amount of the cash he deposits. But to withdraw bonuses in cash he must pay a two per cent penalty.]

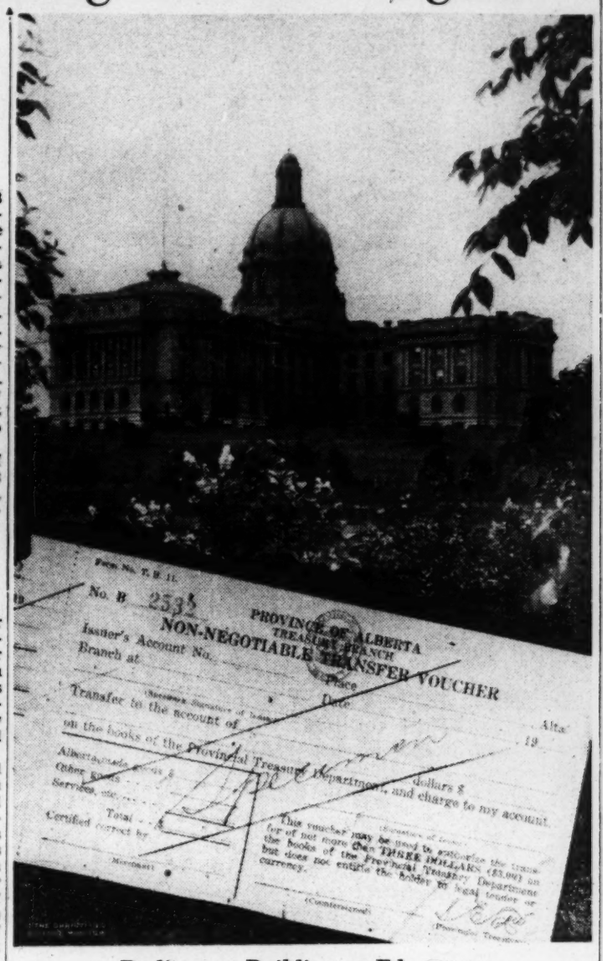
The Government admits there is no Social Credit in the interim program. There is no credit created, since the Government maintains dollars in the Provincial Treasury to back every voucher in full, and will add other funds, collected through taxes, to back the three per cent dividends.

Opposition Sees Heavy Cost

The Opposition says this program is going to cost Alberta a pretty penny. Its mere administration may eventually call for the setting up of 200 or more branch credit houses. Then there is the cost of the 3 per cent bonuses, paid from the Treasury. Alberta has a trade turnover of some $150,000,000 a year. Suppose one third of this is in Alberta goods, so that 3 per cent bonus would be paid on the whole $150,000,000. This would mean a drain of $4,500,000 each year on the Treasury, opponents assert. But Premier Aberhart's men argue that expanding Alberta industry will produce more taxes, cut relief costs, and hence increase the available Treasury funds.

As to what follows the interim program, if it should succeed, the Aberhart Government is not saying. A member of its Social Credit Board put it this way: "This is a struggle for power, and one doesn't tell one's next moves in such a situation." But Government officials do hint. And they hint here that the interim program aims to secure, through the voluntary co-operation of the people, what Premier Aberhart failed to get through legislation. And that is, control of the facilities of credit in the Province—facilities now controlled by the banks.

When first elected, Premier Aberhart tried to produce credit through Government issuance of it. This failed, due largely to popular fear of unsecured paper. Then the Government tried to gain control of the banks, so as to control credit through them. But the Credit Regulation Act, passed for this purpose, was disallowed by the Dominion Government. And when it was repassed in altered form, Canada's Supreme Court and eventually the Privy Council at London held the act invalid.



Parliament Building at Edmonton

The inset shows a specimen "transfer voucher." They are to be used, like checks, by those who have opened accounts with the Alberta Government's new credit houses. By means of them, participators in the Alberta "interim program" may make purchases from Alberta merchants who are also co-operating in the program. Alberta says they must not be considered scrip or currency. Books of them, like books of checks, are given to participators.

Control of Banks Planned

Now, however, the Alberta Government seems to reason this way: If Albertans will co-operate widely enough in placing their funds in the new credit houses, the Government will soon have potential charge of a chief wellspring of credit—bank deposits. It will then be in a dominant position in relation to the banks, will figuratively "own 51 per cent of the shares." Thus it will be able to control the banks without the aid of banking legislation which Ottawa would block. After that, Government officials have indicated, future moves would depend on whether or not the banks manifest that spirit of co-operation which has been lacking in the past.

There are of course basic considerations influencing Albertans in their decision whether to participate in or cold-shoulder this latest program. Alberta has always had a big "protest vote," ready to follow monetary reformists and proposals even more to the left. Many Kansas folk settled in the Province and the old Populist fervor has produced Progressives, the United Farmers Government, and lately the Aberhart unorthodoxy. But with larger wheat crops, good rains and Canadian recovery, the protest vote dwindles somewhat, and people are less likely to follow new panaceas.

If opposition parties would consolidate their strength today, observers believe that Premier Aberhart's regime could be beaten. But it would take a sharp swing of the pendulum to put the Liberals in power without some defections from the Conservatives.

There is the possibility, Edmonton politicos point out, that the protest vote is remaining strong—but yet that people are wearying of the effort to implant in one isolated Province a system which Britain's Major C. H. Douglas has said will flourish only on a nation-wide basis, or where the Government can control banking and credit.

Salvador Buys Italian Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The sale of Italian arms and ammunition to Latin American countries has gained new headway with the recent purchase by Salvador of $1,500,000 worth of war materials, which is reported in reliable circles.

The order covers $160,000 for airplanes, four batteries of artillery, balloons and 12-men tanks, and is reported to have been recently concluded between the Government of President Martinez and a commission of high Italian army officers. Salvador is also understood to be in the market for anti-aircraft guns and air sound detectors.

One version of the report is that the arms and ammunition are being paid for by customs receipts which should have been paid to American holders of Salvadorean Government bonds. This comes as the result of the Salvador Government informing the American collector of customs a year and a half ago that the Government could not yield the receipts because of the fall in the coffee market. When the American officials granted a temporary suspension of the collections Salvador is reported to have diverted the money to the purchase of Italian arms.

Nicaragua is also understood to have purchased from Italy during the past year $600,000 worth of arms and ammunition, and Guatemala imported an unknown quantity of similar materials from Germany. This concentration of war materials by the neighbors across her border is believed to be giving the Mexican Government extreme concern since the amounts exceed the quantities needed by each of the adjacent governments.

Mediocrity Is Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Carrying a note of condemnation for shallow educational methods combined with encouragement for greater research on the part of the faculty and students, Dr. Lee Paul Sieg, President of the University of Washington, recently admonished both students and their teachers to "rise above mediocrity."

In his annual address to the University he rebuked faculty members, who, he said, cover mediocrity and lack of desire to dig deep in their subjects by crying for "academic freedom."

"I have been denounced as a ruthless dictator who would hamper free speech, academic freedom and all other phrases that come in so handy to cover up mediocrity. Freedom of speech and academic freedom are noble phrases as basic as the very rights of man. But that they have been invoked completely out of the contexts to cover mediocrity or sinister motives is abhorrent to sincere thinkers."

Dr. Sieg advised the students not to attempt to spread out their education too far but rather get depth of their chosen subjects.

"The required spread probably is not too much," he explained. "But the truth is that many students take more spread than the minimum, and therefore less depth than is provided. I say to you students to take the minimum spread and to take as many hours as you can in your major. And choose a major in which the faculty is prepared and you are ready to dig deeply, not just go about a wide area of shallow cultivation."

The value of love over hate was stressed by Dr. Sieg, who added, "For some curious reason hate always seems to come to the surface in troublesome times. Two thousand years ago an apostle of love came to our earth. These are bad times, I know, but who can tell me that there is now or ever has been any depression in the power of the mind to grow, any depression in the magic of love, any depression in the sense of the beauty of the sun's shining on the mist-clad mountains or any weakening in the love of a mother for her child."

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Mexico Gets New Oil Customer In Italy With $5,000,000 Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Entrance of another of the Fascist powers into the Mexican oil market was marked by the conclusion of a contract between the Mexican Government and the Italian firm Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli for the sale of $5,000,000 worth of Mexican oil.

The significant aspect of the contract is that Italy is paying in the cash which the Mexican Government desperately needs. Not only is this sum for the largest single sale made by Mexico since the expropriation but it places Italy as a competitor to Germany in the oil market here, with the Italians gaining the advantage through paying cash rather than bartering as Germany has been doing.

It is understood that Italy first attempted to barter, which Mexico refused. However, when the Italians offered cash the Mexican Government assured the Italian commission that Mexico can supply all of the oil that Italy needs. Italy has in turn offered to build much needed oil tankers for Mexico, for the payment of which Mexico may use a part of the cash paid for the oil, and thus result in a partial barter arrangement in its ultimate effect.

Shipment of the oil is to begin at an early date on Italian tankers plying direct between Mexican and Italian ports. It is thought that this arrangement will prevent any attempt of the oil companies to embargo the oil en route. The price paid for the oil is reported to be approximately one dollar per barrel.

May Buy More From Italy

Further negotiations between Mexico and Italy are understood to be under discussion. They include barter deals for machinery and rayon but Italy is reported to be reluctant to barter its rayon raw materials, since it receives foreign exchange for them in other markets. It is trying instead to place machinery, probably from the Fiat factories, in the Mexican market.

The oil being shipped by Mexico is largely from the expropriated wells of the American and British companies. Although the companies have been able to embargo some of these shipments in Dutch and French ports, claiming that it is "stolen" oil, President Cardenas maintains that all oil is now Mexican oil and that it has lost its former identity, due to the expropriation.

Appointment of the firm of Correa and Castro, Ltd., as sales agents for Mexican oil in Brazil was announced on the same date as the Italian sale. Roy Fisher, Detroit, was also appointed an American sales agent on the same date.

Shipment of 500 tons of asphalt to San Juan, Costa Rica, was announced by the Mexican Petroleum Distributors with the significant statement:

"We have special interests in trading with the Latin American countries and breaking up the monopoly of the big companies in that market."

Mexico has been making a concerted effort to sell to the Latin American market and has to date concluded small sales to Uruguay, Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

Sales to U. S. and Germany

The majority of Mexican oil has to date been sold to Germany and the United States. The two American firms purchasing have been the Eastern States Oil Company, which imports through Houston, and the Atlantic Refining Company, a Pennsylvania firm. Most of the German orders have gone through the firm of William R. Davis, who is still shipping from here, but it is understood that his biggest contract for $10,000,000 worth of oil has been broken. Other German firms have purchased in smaller quantities and all of the deals have been on a barter basis.

Sales of Mexican petroleum products for the first three weeks of October totaled 991,000 barrels distributed as follows: 511,256 barrels to Germany; 386,607 barrels to the United States; 93,136 barrels to Japan and approximately 1,000 barrels of gasoline to Guatemala. Asphalt was shipped in small quantities to Sweden, Italy, England, Holland and Belgium.

September sales exceeded 1,000,000 barrels of which more than half went to Germany. Three hundred and fifteen thousand barrels of crude oil and 100,000 barrels of gasoline were sold to Germany on a barter basis and 128,000 barrels of gas oil, which was understood to be for the German navy, were bought for cash; 362,385 barrels of crude oil were sold in the United States, and other shipments went to Sweden.

The barter of Mexican oil for German heavy machinery has been displacing the sale of American machinery for many months and is causing increasing concern to American business firms. While American firms formerly dominated the Mexican market, they cannot compete with the barter arrangements until the cash value is restored to Mexican oil.

Japan is Handicapped

While a few shipments have been made to Japan the costly transportation through the Panama Canal has prevented sales to this Fascist power on any large scale. Mexico lacks transportation facilities to its Pacific ports and this factor alone has checked sales to Japan, which now buys its oil from California.

Meanwhile the antagonism between the Mexican Government and the foreign oil companies persists. The latest manifestation of it was the dispossession of the Huasteca Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, from its offices a week ago. The company was granted a temporary injunction against the seizure of its office furnishings and files, which order was ignored by the special agents making the confiscation. The courts later refused to grant the appeal of the companies for a permanent injunction.

The main legal recourse of the companies which are seeking to prove the Expropriation Act unconstitutional has again been returned to the Supreme Court but it is not yet known when a hearing will be held. This will be the final appeal, which, if denied, may open the way for appeal to an international court on the basis of a denial of justice.

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SEABOARD RAILWAY

Civil Service Funds Sought; Growing Co-operation Noted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A good neighbor policy being adopted by different levels of government—national, state, and local—is making it possible for them to get better civil service personnel system at lower cost through the sharing of services and expenses, it is reported by the Civil Service Assembly here.

A tendency for cities, counties and states to eliminate duplication of effort by holding joint examinations or exchanging services is observed by G. Lyle Belsley, executive secretary of the Assembly. A panel discussion of this development at the recent conference of the assembly in Washington, he said showed that personnel officers in all levels of government are taking a keen interest in inter-level co-operation of this kind.

A striking example, he said, is the co-operation of the California State Personnel Board, San Diego County, and the city of Glendale, Calif. When state and county or state and city need the same kind of help, they do not hold separate examinations, but pool their efforts and hold one examination jointly. The Personnel Board of the state furnishes material to conduct examinations and scores papers on a state-county basis, occasionally utilizing the county's services in holding merit tests for state openings. It co-operates in a similar manner with the city of Glendale. Expense, of course, is shared, but the total cost is not so great as if each level of government had to make its eligible lists alone.

New Jersey's State Civil Service Commission actually administers the merit systems of all local governments which vote by referendum to bring their employees under civil service provisions. Thirty-four municipalities in New Jersey have so voted, the Civil Service Assembly states.

In Michigan the state-wide Michigan Municipal League composed of cities, offers personnel service to localities. A city applying to the League can get anything from an examination for a single job to a complete civil service installation, it is reported. Sixteen cities and villages have taken advantage of the plan.

Los Angeles County, in California performs a similar service for five small cities within its boundaries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Doubling of present appropriations for the Civil Service Commission so it may carry out the extension of the merit system ordered by President Roosevelt last June was advocated yesterday by the National Civil Service Reform League.

The executive orders, League officials predicted in their annual report, "will prove to be one of the great advances in the extension and improvement of the Federal civil service," but they hastened to add that "if they are to be carried out effectively, the Civil Service Commission must have greatly increased funds—double the present appropriations at least.

"On the President's support of the Commission, whose task will be great and responsibility heavy and the willingness of Congress to make sufficient funds available, will depend in large measure the success of the new personnel program," the report said.

Patronage and Congress

Admitting that President Roosevelt went about as far in reforming Civil Service as he legally could when he potentially extended the competitive system of personnel selection to over 100,000 positions heretofore excepted, the League called attention to the 200,000 positions still exempt by Acts of Congress and not reachable by executive orders.

"The Congress, although less disposed to wholesale exemptions during the last session than in the earlier three years," it said, "still appears reluctant to give up the patronage hold it now has on most of the new agencies.

"We hope," said the League, "that Congress at the coming session will yet redeem itself by adopting legislation to extend the classified service. Such action is long overdue."

The report attributes "much of the distrust of the greatly expanding administrative agencies regulating and controlling our individual rights, privileges and possessions" to the "suspicion that, influenced by the spoils system, such agencies are subject to political bias and partisan prejudice."

Agencies Exempt

Among the larger Government agencies whose staffs are wholly exempt from civil service, according to the report, are the Federal Housing Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Attention is called to the "startling increase" in the number of politically appointed Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and recommendation made that these positions "which permit their incumbents to have access to many of the confidential financial records of private business and individuals, should be made strictly nonpolitical."

The only effective way of putting an end to the "disgusting" political activity of public workers, the League holds, is to "(1) prohibit any employees in the public service from contributing to any political party or campaign fund; (2) prohibit any civil service employees, other than the relatively small number engaged in positions having to do with the formulation or immediate direction of the political policies of the administration in power, from taking part in any political activity."

These two prohibitions, it is pointed out, already exist in some State civil service laws, and when enforced, "have put an end to the evil." Federal civil service rules prohibiting undue political activity of persons in the classified service have "never been effectively enforced," the report said.

Radio Author

Ruth Cornwall Woodman

Author of "Death Valley Days" on the radio.

Radio's 'Death Valley Days' Tells History of Old West

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A unique record of the lesser-known happenings in the history of the West is found in the more than 400 stories Ruth Cornwall Woodman has written for "Death Valley Days" in the eight consecutive years this program has been on the air. It is now heard each Friday at 9:30 p. m. over the NBC-Red Network.

Mrs. Woodman, a Vassar graduate and the mother of two children, makes an annual trip to Death Valley and the "Mother Lode" country gathering authentic material from prospectors and pioneers, in mining camps and ghost towns of the desert.

Radio in itself is not a permament record, as the stories are broadcast only once, but scarcely a week goes by without requests in the mail for copies of scripts. Schools and historical societies constantly make inroads on the Pacific Coast Borax Company files. Chambers of Commerce write in for scripts featuring their towns, and people from Pioche, Virginia City, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Grass Valley, Las Vegas, and other historic places are always demanding more stories about their towns.

Nevada's Plymouth Rock

The story of Nevada's Plymouth Rock, for example, elicited many inquiries and much praise from historical societies who never knew there was a piece of the original Plymouth Rock in the cornerstone of the courthouse at Aurora, Nev., nor how it got there. "History Hinges on a Word," a more recent script, was fascinating to many because it showed how the gold rush might have been started years earlier, California might not have been ceded to the United States, and the North might not have won the Civil War, if one man had understood one simple Spanish word.

"They're a vanishing race of people," declares Mrs. Woodman as she considers the men and women who have supplied her with stories for so long. Such old-timers as Frank Tilton, one of the original 20-Mule Teamsters; Johnny Mills and his Death Valley "Chuckwalla," the automobile assembled from parts of every make of car found abandoned on the desert, and "Death Valley Scotty," with his fantastic castle, have been invaluable to Mrs. Woodman for story leads and true color.

Wash Cahill, Superintendent of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad, and one of the best-known authorities on the desert country is another who has aided Mrs. Woodman.

Served as Mentor

"His ambition is to make me the best-informed woman in the world on that particular part of the country," says Mrs. Woodman, "and he drills me like a school child! Makes me see places where there is absolutely no hope of a story, as he well knows, just to be sure I get the proper 'feel.'"

For her annual trip to the locale of the "Death Valley Days" stories, Mrs. Woodman, with Mr. Cahill, maps out an itinerary through Nevada and Central and Southern California, following leads derived from the fan mail of the year. Editors, doctors, and storekeepers are always excellent sources of stories, and just talking, talking, talking to people everywhere unearths the material they seek.

State libraries are useful, continues Mrs. Woodman, but newspaper files are frequently disappointing. The papers of 75 years ago were neither very complete nor very accurate. One complete file, covering a whole year at the very time that "Billy the Kid" was most active, made no mention at all of the notorious bandit.

"Personal contact is my most reliable source," she declares, "personal contact backed with cross-referencing and checking. We feel that in this way we get the little-known happenings, the incidents which, although not the signposts of our history, definitely do add to its color and completeness."

Many Hardships

Interviewing these old prospectors and "desert rats," miners and ranch women, tracking down hints and tips and clues, involves discomforts which at times amount to real hardship. Mrs. Woodman, a native New Yorker and resident of suburban Rye, has camped in the desert and ridden miles on horseback where no car could travel. She has eaten in all sorts of beaneries and hash-houses, slept in 50-cents-a-night rooms, learned how to make real friends of the toughest men the desert produces.

"The average person I talk to in Death Valley thinks nothing of his own experiences," she explains, "but will tell all about someone else whose story may not be half so valuable, for our purposes, as the teller's. This you get only inadvertently or after constant and careful questioning."

Hearing the program reminds the old timers of other stories, and they write in all sorts of suggestions, many people giving their entire family history. But whether useful or not, these letters show the tremendous interest there is in the history of that section of our country.

Wins High Praise

"The highest praise for 'Death Valley Days,'" says its author, "and the greatest proof of its authenticity is, I think, the fact that the people featured in the program do love it. Nevada people in particular are too active to think very highly of the printed word, of any kind of writing. But although they object violently to most of the books written about them, they have never found serious fault with 'Death Valley Days.'"

Black Declares Court Threatens Rights of States

(Continued from Page 1)

mighty bench whose occupant might have supported the dissenting jurist, Mr. Cardozo's, was empty.

This is the scene which in the past year has become fairly common in the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Black has been making lone dissents more or less regularly ever since he came to the Court, just one year ago. A hush settles over the chamber as he starts to speak. Yesterday he spoke earnestly, determinedly, but with the undercurrent of one who very much hoped to persuade somebody.

No comment came from any other justice. When Mr. Justice Black had finished the Chief Justice, with just the hint of briskness in his voice, began delivering an opinion on another matter.

How long will this go on? Where does Mr. Justice Black stand? These are the questions spectators are asking as they come away from the dignified chamber. Its dignity is so overwhelming and cathedral like that the voice of a lone man lifted up in sharp and repeated dissent seems somehow embarrassing, in fact at times sharply embarrassing to one's preconceptions of the decorum of the great edifice.

Mr. Justice Black has been long enough on the Court so that his views fall into a general pattern, which was true of his major comment yesterday. In only one of his three dissents did he make formal presentation of his opinion, first orally from the bench, followed later by his written argument. Since it was a dissent to a per curiam decision, the counter-arguments of the other seven justices were not available. It was an argument with only one side of the case formally presented.

Black Wins Support

The first view that got into print was that Mr. Justice Black was causing acute discomfort and embarrassment to his fellow Justices because of his "lack of knowledge and experience." Since then the pattern of the Justice's thought has become apparent and men like Prof. Walton Hamilton of the Yale Law School and others have come to his defense. He is right, they assert, the other seven Justices are wrong. He has been called "the most extreme realist ever to sit on the highest bench." Whatever one's final views, here, evidently is something going on in the High Court which the informed observer must try to analyze and understand.

Working from the specific back to the general, the Black dissent yesterday is a starting point. The case was over a Florida law requiring the word "Florida" to be stamped or embossed on containers of Florida citrus fruit products. The Court, through the Chief Justice, sent the case back to the Southern Florida Federal District Court for argument to determine further facts particularly whether rights of individuals under the "Due Process" Clause had been infringed.

Mr. Justice Black argued the Supreme Court could pass on the matter now. Reviewing the legislative history of the law, he said, it had been considered by a special joint committee of the Florida Legislature for six weeks, was favorably reported 16 to 0, passed the Florida House 70 to 0, and the Senate, 24 to 1. The law was challenged by litigants who declared they were being deprived of rights "without due process," but a three-judge Federal District Court dismissed their challenge.

Mr. Justice Black asked yesterday whether a Court could be able to determine whether the Florida law violates the "Due Process" Clause because the Court was convinced that the State Legislature could have achieved its goal by "wiser, less expensive and less burdensome" regulation. And he replied:

Power Passed to Courts

"If a Court in this case and under this bill has this power, the final determination of the wisdom and choice of legislative policy has passed from the legislatures—elected by and responsible to the people—to the Courts."

In another part of his sharp dissent, Mr. Justice Black argued that sending the case back to the lower court to determine whether the proposed labeling imposed an unjust or harsh requirement, meant in effect that the court must "weigh and pass upon the relative judgment, poise and reasoning ability of the one legislator who voted against the law, as contrasted with the 94 legislators and the Governor who favored it."

Broadening his argument at the end, he said state laws are constantly under attack by those "who do not wish to obey them" and that the courts should protect them from "needless expensive burdens" of litigation.

That was Mr. Justice Black's argument yesterday. Where does it fit into the general Black philosophy? Analyzed by law students this falls into three parts:

1. No statute, state or federal, should be declared invalid unless it is unconstitutional "beyond reasonable doubt."
2. The Court should not decide a constitutional question if there is any other way to dispose of the case.
3. Judges should exercise greater self-restraint in interfering in administrative matters.

It is hard to classify Mr. Justice Black as a "radical" as is frequently done. He seems better classified as an iconoclast. Take his attitude toward the Fourteenth Amendment, passed in 1868. In 1886 appeared the Supreme Court's famous interpretation of this amendment putting a business corporation in the same category as a "person" where the amendment read "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." For 50 years corporate law in America has been built up on this legal fiction that a corporation is a "person." Mr. Justice Black simply does not accept the fiction. Half of his dissents are based on it.

Makes Simple Retort

He declares that the corporation's present status stems from the Courts not the legally elected legislators, and he deplores the alleged usurpation by the Judiciary of the right reserved to the people to amend the Constitution. In general, the answer to Mr. Justice Black has been—not that he is wrong, but that a ruling of 50 years is too sacred to disturb. Mr. Justice Black's retort is simple.

"A constitutional interpretation which is wrong should be reversed." Many of his dissents deal with this "due process" point.

Fitting Mr. Justice Black's views into the pattern of the Supreme Court's history makes him appear less a "radical" than a throw-back to an earlier day even a conservative. The Court has gone through three major swings. At first the authority to declare laws unconstitutional was sparingly used, if at all. Under Marshall, the Court's power was asserted. Next, under Taney starting with the Jacksonian period, the trend was reversed and judicial self-restraint was emphasized. Beginning in 1880 the pendulum swung the other way again, centering about this very "due process" Clause.

Finally, Roosevelt's attack on the Court appears to mark a return to earlier days. Mr. Justice Black is appealing not to the future, but to the past. In four recent dissents he gave 19 citations from constitutional cases in the 1835-1880 era; whereas it has been discovered, significantly enough, that this exceeds the average number per volume of such citations in three printed volumes of the "U. S. reports."

What effect will Mr. Justice Black have on the Court?

This is hard to say, but his constant hammering seems bound to have some result though it is hard to believe his views will be accepted. In one of his solitary dissents he repudiated the famous doctrine of Swift v Tyson; and a short while thereafter the Court unanimously wiped out this same rule that had endured for 96 years. In reversing the rule the Court seemed to acknowledge that it had been following an unconstitutional procedure for almost a century.

Mr. Justice Black's views are greatly weakened by his lonely position. The famous "Holmes-Brandeis dissents" were reinforced by mutual support. Mr. Justice Cardozo, who was closest to Mr. Justice Black, was absent most of last term. Now his seat is vacant. Mr. Roosevelt may well take Mr. Justice Black's position into account in filling this vacancy. Incidentally; it is doubtful whether Felix Frankfurter, frequently mentioned for the post, would go along with Mr. Justice Black. With Mr. Roosevelt this might be a real obstacle to Mr. Frankfurter's appointment.

Hollywood Full of Authors So Publisher Sets Up Shop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — "We've seen radio moving out to the motion picture capital, with music following fast. And California is fairly crawling with authors. Perhaps a modest publisher should have a chance," remarks a member of a family whose name has loomed large in American book publishing for a century, in announcing the incorporation of George Palmer Putnam, Inc., with headquarters here.

The Putnam venture is viewed with interest in the book field because publishers have tended to cling to the East, hesitating for various reasons to establish themselves on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Putnam's new organization is entirely local, being financed by a few friends and himself. The firm has no connection with G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York, with which Mr. Putnam was associated for a dozen years prior to 1930. There are no longer any Putnams in the Eastern firm, the last member of the family having withdrawn in 1934.

For the last eight years Mr. Putnam has been connected with motion picture production in an editorial capacity. Educated at Harvard and the University of California, he has mingled authorship and exploring with his book publishing. Among his author-clients have been Charles Lindbergh, William Beebe, Lord Dunsany, Florence Barclay, Corey Ford, Roy Chapman Andrews and his own son, David Binney Putnam. At the moment he is completing the biography of his wife, the late Amelia Earhart. Publication has been arranged with a New York house.

"For some time," announced Mr. Putnam, "we shall have a limited list. Among the first titles we're lining up are a couple dealing with the local scene, and one involving an important autobiography. The authors of our two first novels are youngsters about whom we'll be hearing later. Our first book will probably appear early next year."

Mr. Putnam remarks that this month, curiously enough, marks the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of G. P. Putnam's Sons in New York by the original George Palmer Putnam.

In addition to his publishing activities, Mr. Putnam will continue with his own writing.

George Palmer Putnam

Who sets up publishing headquarters under his own name in Hollywood.

European Issues Reflected In the National Horse Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Political conditions in Europe are today strongly reflected in the fifty-third National Horse Show, which opened in Madison Square Garden on Saturday. Great Britain, France and Poland, whose military teams have captured honors and whose riders have been acclaimed at previous horse shows, are not here this year, the only European participant being the Irish Free State, which, as usual, has a strong team and seven timber-toppers which are among the best any show ring has seen.

As if to fill the void left by Europe, Mexico and Cuba are represented at the show by strong teams and excellent mounts; all of which are American bred.

The Mexican team was twice in the no-fault category when the international teams jumped for the Bowman Cup. Chile was winner, Major Eduardo Yanez, making a perfect score over the difficult course in 32.4 seconds, as against Lieut. Joaquin Chagoya, of the Mexican Team, 33.4 seconds; Capt. Eduardo Lima, of the Chilean Carabineros, 36.2 seconds; Lieut. Jamie Zapet, of the Mexican team, 36.2 seconds, and Patrolman Murphy of the New York Mounted Police, 38 seconds.

The opening of the show was, as usual, the chief society event of the week. The big Garden was packed and the box parties representative of the social register. Jewels, sable, ermine, silk and velvet provided the usual background for the "stars" of the tanbark ring.

The evening session opened with the class for three-gaited saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15 hands. The Fair City Stables' brilliant little chestnut mare Dixie Maid, took the blue in this class, with Kildare Farms' gray mare, Miss Kildare, second; Mr. and Mrs. Reed Albee's chestnut mare, Wild Honey, third, and Mrs. J. Hale Steinman's bay mare, Easter Morning, fourth.

In the class for five-gaited saddle stallion, mare of gelding, the Fair City Stables' chestnut mare, Jane Sue, was placed first; Miss Frances M. Dodges' black gelding, Dominating Star, second; the Triollora Farms' bay mare, Modern Rouge, third, and Miss Cynthia Clews Wrightson's chestnut mare, Laurel Wreath, fourth.

The blue in the class for single hackney harness pony, not exceeding 14.2 hands shown in harness to a gig went to Glenholme Farms' bay gelding, Coronet, North Farms' bay gelding, Jinx, being placed second, and Richard V. N. Gambrill's black mare, Harviestown Vina, third.

In the class for single harness horse, mare or gelding, the Killearn Farms' bay mare Killearn Beauty was placed first.

Kings Hi, a big gray gelding, who four years ago was slated for retirement, won the $1,000 international military stake at the Garden last night. He was ridden by Capt. Royce A. Drake, of the United States Cavalry, and made two perfect rounds of the tricky and tough "J" course of 14 obstacles without a fault, while 12,000 spectators cheered him to the echo.

Lieut. Ramiro Palafox, of the Mexican Army team, rode both the third and fourth prize winners, Muchacho and Azteca, for $150 and $125.

Peru Takes Steps To Insure Gain In Food Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Compulsory cultivation of food products on an increased scale has been ordered in a supreme decree signed by President Benavides. A minimum of 10 per cent of all farm land must be devoted to this end in the central and agricultural provinces. The aim is to make Peru less dependent on foreign countries for supplies.

Food products form the second largest import item, according to foreign-trade returns chiefly because 60 per cent of national wheat requirements are purchased overseas. The Government has encouraged public consideration of the wheat issue. There has been no "battle of wheat" such as was urged in Italy but President Benavides seldom loses an opportunity to tell Peruvians they must grow more. His ambitious roads plan is directed mainly toward the opening of new farm territories and transporting food. Argentina is the principal wheat supplier.

Farmers to Register

Food-growing regulations go into force next January when farmers must register in a State Food Inspection Bureau reporting the extent of lands under cultivation and crops to be raised in rotation. Where the 10 per cent minimum already is in operation there must be an increase of 5 per cent if two yearly crops are produced and of 10 per cent if there is only one crop. Pasture land for dairy farms will be included in the percentages if a minimum milk production is guaranteed.

Each farmer will be urged to concentrate land to be devoted to food production in single lot. If this is not practicable, lots must be connected and located in regions accessible to motor vehicles. Farmers in the provinces of Pisco, Chincha, Chancay, Canete, Ica, Lima, and Callao are especially affected by the regulations, which will be enforced by inspectors who will visit all farms between the sowing and reaping of crops.

Stricter Measures

Stricter measures are scheduled for Lima and Callao Provinces on the grounds that these are the most densely populated of the Republic. Here, food factories and wholesale merchants, as well as farmers, must supply the Agricultural Department with production, stocks, as well as import and export data. Air-navigation concerns, railroads, and civil guards in charge of communications control posts will check the transportation of food products in the two Provinces.

The Department's duties in this connection are detailed in a separate decree.

Navajo Indians Vote With Colored Ballots

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. (AP)—The Navajo Indians are installing a new Tribal Council, following an election marking the first use of modern balloting methods in reservation history.

The Council was chosen by casting colored ballots. This new and novel procedure was adopted because the Navajo has no alphabet, and each candidate had to be designated by a color.

Pre-Election Shooting Reported at Harlan

HARLAN, Ky., Nov. 8 (AP)—Thirty-five members of the Harlan National Guard Company were called out today to stand by for an emergency following a pre-election shooting last night.

Six men are in jail pending the filing of charges in two shootings in which no one was hit. Authorities refused permission to anyone asking to see them, even members of their families. At Morehead in Northeastern Kentucky W. E. Proctor, former Rowan County attorney, was charged with shooting and wounding William Tackett last night.

Capital Mourns Its Lack of Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Nation's capital draped its ballot boxes in black today to remind the rest of the country that Washingtonians cannot vote. Boxes on important downtown corners were attended by members of the District League of Women Voters who handed out literature to enlist support in their campaign for suffrage in the District of Columbia.

This year there is conclusive evidence for the first time that residents of the District want the vote of which they are deprived. In a straw vote last April, they voted 13-to-1 for the right to vote for President and members of Congress from the District of Columbia and 8-to-1 for the right to vote for officials of the District Government, now appointed by the President.

Greek Consul Takes Post

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (CP)—Nicholas G. Tserepis, new Royal Consul General of Greece in Canada, arrived here Nov. 3 to take over his post, and expressed hope in an interview for increased trade between his country and the Dominion.

Hopeful Barton! Asks Farley Vote

NEW YORK (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley and Republican Representative Bruce Barton indulged in a bit of good-natured election by-play Nov. 7.

The Democratic leader wrote the Republican Congressman as follows:

"Dear Bruce:

"I received your letter this morning soliciting my support. Ordinarily, I would suggest that you correct your mailing lists so that you would not be writing to hard-boiled Democrats. But I decided not to do this, because the more letters we receive from others, the greater will be our postal receipts; so speaking as Postmaster General, I am grateful to you for assisting us in our letter-writing campaign, and I shall be more than grateful for a continuance of your efforts in this direction.

"Hoping to see you soon, Bruce, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"Jim."

Mr. Barton rushed a telegram back to Mr. Farley. He said:

"Dear Jim. You are my most famous constituent and I feel I am making steady progress toward converting you into a good sound Republican. If I am mistaken please send back the stamp. Cordially yours, Bruce Barton."

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Los Angeles Civic Clean-Up Expands to Other Quarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Municipal housecleaning here is spreading to County, State and Federal bailiwicks under the aegis of the reform administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who took office Sept. 23 after recall of former Mayor Frank L. Shaw.

At the broom are District Attorney Buron Fitts, Attorney-General U. S. Webb, and Federal officials of the WPA and Bureau of Internal Revenue, who have joined City officials in eradicating alleged corruption. The co-ordinated drive is being watched by a long observers' bench: on one end are public administrators everywhere who look for profit in the laboratory experiment; in the center are officials whose jobs and reputations are at stake, and the public whose taxes and services are affected; and on the other end are gamblers and racketeers whose livelihood may be affected by vigorous enforcement of law and the establishment of new bulwarks against vice and crime.

Mayor Bowron, immediately after laying aside his black robe of the Superior Court, asked for resignation of all City Commissions, initiating the most far-reaching overhauling of city government in modern Los Angeles. Without charter changes, which are being left to a long-range fight, Mayor Bowron declares he is out to get the best government available under the existing setup:

The Civic Set-up

Voters elect a Mayor for four years, 16 councilmen for two-year terms, and various other officials such as Attorney and Controller, for four years; with approval of the Council, the Mayor appoints all 19 commissions, 18 of which have five members each, the dormant Municipal Housing Commission having 15. Giving a Mayor absolute control, one of the five members of each board comes up each year for appointment. All except those on the Board of Public works (who get $500 a month each) serve at $5 a meeting, or $50 a month. Practically all municipal employees are now under civil service and pension systems.

Campaign charges centered around alleged graft and inefficiency stemming from the Civil Service, Police, Fire, Health, Harbor, and Public Works Commissions. Being appointees of Mayor Shaw who took office in 1933, all commissioners except one complied with Mayor Bowron's request for resignation, pending replacement. The hold-out, a police commissioner, was ousted.

At this writing, the Civil Service Commission is the only one completely replaced. From examinations under the Shaw regime, it has held up lists affecting promotions of 6,000 employees; all new questions are being drawn up.

The general manager of the Civil Service Department has been suspended on charges of manipulating civil service ratings; although he gave a record statement to prosecutors, which is forming the basis of grand jury investigation, he pleaded not guilty of all four counts, and is due for trial Dec. 5 in Municipal Court.

New Commissions Named

Three new commissioners have been appointed to the Police Board, forming a sword over the head of the chief, who has attempted to thwart ouster by shaking up his department and renewing vice clean-up drives; he is eligible for retirement at $325 a month, and was blanketed under civil service last year.

The old fire commission is intact, but it has become vigorous in supporting the Mayor, and the veteran chief, Ralph Scott, who has been chief for 20 of his 33 years in the Department. After the recall, Chief Scott came out with a sensational affidavit charging his Department was "dominated by an unholy pair," John Spring, Fire Commission Secretary, and Joe Shaw, private secretary to his brother the former Mayor, and alleged "payoff" man for the Shaw regime. Brother Joe Shaw who is under grand-jury subpoena, has been honeymooning in the East since recall.

Chief Scott further revealed testimony of dozens of firemen who had paid as high as $600 for promotions and as much as $250 for peeks at answers to examinations to enter the Department. He said half the 40 Negro firemen had revealed their race "particularly vulnerable to racketeering." Names are withheld during grand jury investigation.

Ready to "Sing"

Similar charges of wholesale job buying in the Police Department have been made public by prosecuting officers, who intimate that as many as 17 high in the Shaw regime have asked for "a bath of immunity if they sing."

Grand Jury indictments are expected shortly, investigation having included all the old Civil Service Commission, and dozens of officers.

The old Fire Commission refused to accept the resignation of Secretary Spring, but fired him outright. At the request of Chief Scott, the Commission has invalidated promotion lists pending new examinations, and has vacated an order for a new chief deputy, which had been created under the Shaw regime as a berth for a "faithful" battalion chief who now has requested his pension beginning Jan. 1.

The Council has granted the Mayor's request for $10,000 for a special audit, and investigation is under way in the Public Works, Harbor, and Controller's departments by Edwin B. Cassidy, C. P. A., who was chief auditor in the State Corporation Department and auditor for the 1934 Grand Jury, for which Mayor Bowron was judge.

Forced to Contribute

Former employees of the City Engineer have filed affidavits that construction crews, from supervisor to laborer, were forced to contribute to Shaw campaigns and to the election which blanketed the Engineer under civil service last year.

This added to the investigation of public employees working for Shaw elections while receiving public pay. Many of the Engineer's crews were at work on WPA projects, but WPA officials have indicated they plan no action as long as pay to these men was drawn strictly from City funds, and not from WPA grants.

After conferences between Mayor Bowron and State Attorney General Webb, rumors persist that a special prosecutor will be appointed to try any indictments.

Federal investigators are checking income statements to see if public officials have failed to pay taxes on income which may be found to stem from vice payoff.

Italy and France Agree to Remove Bars at Frontier

PARIS (AP)—France and Italy agreed Nov. 7 to remove "slight restrictions" which have kept the Italo-French frontier virtually closed since mid-August to the French and Italians desiring to visit each other's country.

A committee of French and Italian exporters recently asked the two Governments to remove the restrictions.

Last August Italy first ignored passport applications from Italians who wanted to visit France. France retaliated Aug. 12 by requiring all Frenchmen not only to justify any trips to Italy but to get a special visa from French border officials.

Winthrop Dean Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Dr. Mowat G. Fraser of the University of Michigan has been elected dean of Winthrop College by the Board of Trustees. The new faculty member is expected to assume his duties as soon as he can arrange his present teaching affairs at Michigan, where he is a lecturer in the school of education. Winthrop's deanship has been vacant for several years.

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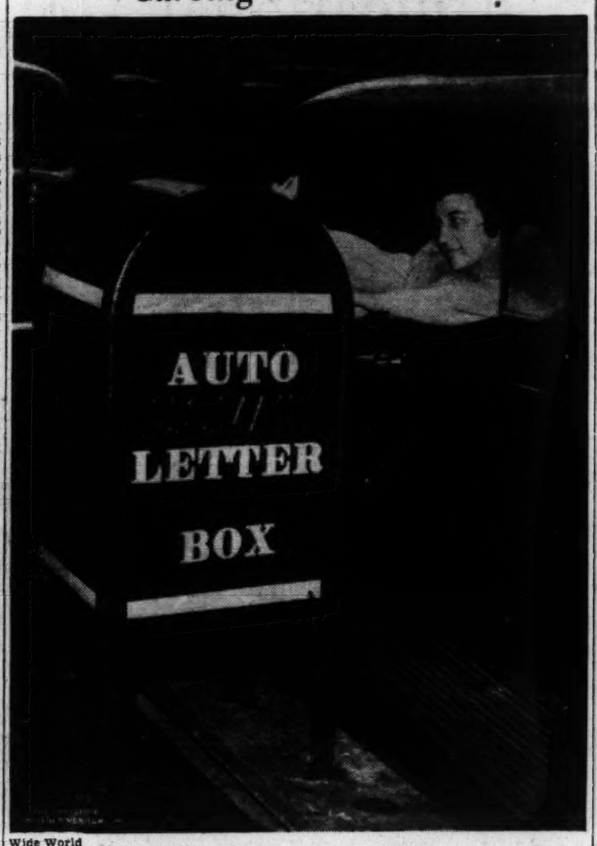


Wide World

Saves a Few Steps Anyway

Husbands who explain their failure to mail the family letters promptly because they did not want to get out of their automobiles have had their excuse taken away from them at Cleveland, Ohio. If the first curbstone post office proves popular more are to be installed.

U. S. Told to Shun Panaceas Offered for Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Basic defects in the Social Security Act must be eliminated before efforts are made to extend it, in the opinion of the American Association for Social Security.

The Association warned that any attempt by the National Administration to "outbid the panacea peddlers" in the old-age pension field through hasty amendments to the law would serve only to promote insecurity. The warning was prompted by reports that Washington, concerned over apparent strength of pension panaceas, would try to broaden the old-age insurance program to include farm workers, domestics, and other excluded groups, to advance the initial date for monthly payments from 1942 to 1940, to raise the monthly pension minimum from $10 to $30, to provide benefits for widows and orphans, and to boost the maximum Federal contribution to State old-age assistance programs from $15 to $20 a month.

Growth of Panaceas

In the leading article in the November issue of its official bulletin, "Social Security," the Association attributes the growth of pension panaceas to disappointment with the Social Security Act, but declares it would be "utterly futile" to rush amendments through Congress merely to stave off pension Utopias.

It advocates abandonment of the contemplated $47,000,000,000 old-age insurance reserve and institution of a pay-as-you-go policy, and holds that the present reserve funds invested in government securities are liabilities instead of assets and that the same persons whose contributions built up the reserve in the first place would be taxed again to pay interest on the securities.

Increases from the present contribution rate 1 per cent of wages by workers and 1 per cent of pay rolls by employers—should be effectuated only when further funds are needed, the Association declares, adding that increments in the tax should not occur oftener than every five or 10 years, instead of every three years, as at present. Finally, it says, the ultimate total contribution from workers and employers, now set at 6 per cent, should not be allowed to go above 4 per cent.

Revision Sought

Contending the unemployment insurance setup is "totally unsound, too inadequate, cumbersome, and costly to operate," the Association calls for substantial revision of this section of the Social Security Act. It recommends establishment of a single Federal Tax in place of the 52 state and territorial systems now in force and declares the tax for unemployment insurance should be co-ordinated with that for old-age insurance to do away with costly duplications.

Jersey City Rights Granted To C. I. O. by U. S. Injunction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7—Speakers for the American Civil Liberties Union, the Committee for Industrial Organization, and other groups are permitted to hold meetings in parks and in any streets in Jersey City where other groups or organizations are allowed to meet in an injunction decree against Mayor Frank Hague and his officials signed by Judge William Clark of the Federal Court here today. The decree is almost identical in form with that submitted to the Court by counsel for the C. I. O. and others in the Jersey City civil rights case.

Judge Clark's order provides that permits for such meetings must be asked for three days in advance. If, however, they are not granted or are denied, the meeting automatically is permitted. Officials of Jersey City have the right to change the location asked for a meeting under certain restrictions.

Mayor Hague and his city officials and police also are restrained from interfering with picketing, with the carrying of placards, or with the distribution of literature, except that if such printed or written matter violates any specific penal law the authorities may bring charges against the persons involved.

Judge Clark's order furthermore prohibits the "deportation" of any of the parties bringing the action or their agents from Jersey City and bars any interference with their free movement in this city. It also prohibits the search of individuals or their automobiles unless the searching officer has convincing information that such a search would yield evidence of violation of a law.

The order was read here today as making virtually complete the defeat of Mayor Hague on the free speech, free press, and free assembly issue.

College 'Congress' Meets at Raleigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A two-day session was held in Raleigh, when 125 young men and women, representing 19 colleges, gathered to "pass" laws needed to help govern the people.

The "Senate" began deliberations by passing a bill "to appropriate $200,000 annually for further agricultural research at the North Carolina State College." Another law requires the teaching of certain sociological courses in high schools.

Many of the proposed measures gave rise to spirited debate. A joint session of the "Senate" and "House" voted to dispatch a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to put on the "must" calendar for the next session of Congress a bill designed to "free" the South from "discriminatory freight rates."

Symbol of Reconciliation

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—A steel container of earth from Verdun, France, where German and French World War veterans recently held joint memorial services, was deposited Nov. 5 in the Berlin Army Museum as a symbol of the reconciliation of the two nations.

Border Camera Clubs To Exchange Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The visit here of the Camera Club of Laredo, Texas, resulted in the club of that city and of Monterrey resolving to meet for mutual photographing excursions regularly, and to sponsor exhibits of exchange photographs.

The Laredo group met by the Monterrey Camera Club and escorted to Villa Garcia, a quaint village near Monterrey, where many shots of crooked streets, tiled houses, ancient iron grilling, and majestic towering mountains behind the little town were possible.

City Markers Aid Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Names of 213 North Carolina cities and towns are to be so painted that aviators can get their bearings, it was announced by R. Bruce Etheridge, Director of the State Department of Conservation and Development. The work, to be done with WPA aid, will cost $22,363.

Such markers already have been painted to designate 126 towns and cities. Marking is done on roofs or on highways. The name of the town or city is painted in letters at least 15 feet long, with arrows pointing north.

Way Out Foreseen For Refugees If Nations Assist

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association said Nov. 6 that the international problem of aid to German refugees presented great technical obstacles, but that these could be overcome if countries of potential settlement had a "real determination" to assist the refugees.

David Popper, who prepared the report on the problem for the Association, said that without such a determination "hopes for an integral solution must remain dim."

He further said:

"Fugitives must continue to be trapped in Central and Eastern Europe, because of the political and financial difficulties of emigration, unless the outbreak of a general war still further aggravates their condition."

Mr. Popper denied that the German refugee problem is altogether Jewish. "The number of Christian 'non-Aryans' is believed," he said, "to equal or surpass the total of actual or potential Jewish refugees." He estimated the total number at 660,816, including 198,000 Jews in "Old Germany," and 102,300 in former Austria, 285,516 "non-Aryans," and 75,000 Roman Catholics.

Discussing the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, established last July by 32 nations, Mr. Popper said that "specific contributions for the benefit of refugees were noticeably absent from the speeches of the delegates" to the Evian, France, Conference of the Committee.

He described the financial problem as the crux of the Committee's task.

"It is believed that, if this can be solved, the political obstacles to immigration will not prove insuperable. Suggestions have been made for the institution of a scheme whereby refugees might transfer a share of their assets abroad in the form of goods purchased in Germany for settlement purposes or general sale in foreign lands.

"A plan of this type would, to be sure, increase German exports and might therefore be palatable to the Reich; but it would not necessarily increase Germany's supply of foreign exchange."

Heads Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. W. C. Pressley, President of Peace College at Raleigh, was elected President of the North Carolina College Conference, at its 18th annual session, held in Greensboro. He succeeds Dr. Holland Holton, of Duke University, Durham.

Oklahoma Officials Praised in Tax Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A detailed study of the reasons for an 85 per cent increase in expenditures for State Government in Oklahoma within seven years has resulted in an anti-tax organization complimenting some elective officials for their efficiency.

This state of affairs developed as the result of the work of Dr. J. M. Ashton, Research Director of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce, who found that 29 of 51 administrative departments actually have decreased their expenditures.

The study, which eliminated expenditures for paying up back debts and for new buildings, and which considered only the brass tacks of operation of the State Government, traced practically all of the increased expenditures to new agencies.

Old Agencies' Record

In fact, the old-established agencies, the schools, prisons, and hospitals for the insane were forced to trim their expenditures to the bone while the new boards and commissions rolled along merrily on funds from the treasury, it was pointed out.

The salary account alone for the new agencies created by legislative act and initiative petition of the people was equal to 80 per cent that of Oklahoma's 20 higher institutions of learning.

Largest increase in administrative offices, such as the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney General, was in the Governor's office, which jumped from $97,480 a year to $220,153, which, again, was traced to increased clerical help for administration of new agencies.

Praise for Officials

"The figures reveal that those in office, with few exceptions, are doing a good job of expending state funds," said Dr. Ashton. "I don't believe Oklahoma is any different from any other state in that respect.

"The figures reveal, however, that this State is faced with one of three things, increased taxes, further retrenchment of regular functions of State Government, or some outright elimination of both new and old functions. It might even be that some schools will be forced to close, if we go on."

Social welfare expenditures, much of it to match Federal funds, accounts for more than half of the increase in Oklahoma. The State spent $15,779,493 for old-age pensions, aid for the blind, and funds for dependent children.

Relief Expenditures

In addition, another Board spent $4,276,909 for direct relief. Common school expenditures of State funds, appropriated because local collections declined for one reason or another, jumped from $5,365,675 to $16,847,467 in the seven years.

Dr. Ashton admits that his figures probably do not give an entirely true picture, since they are confined to running expenses. He shows an increase from $42,113,876 in 1931 to $78,073,905 in 1937. Meanwhile, the State Auditor's accounts on money clearing through the Treasury shows an increase from $45,750,594 to $93,096,246, much of which is accounted for by payment on debts.

The State Chamber of Commerce maintains its research bureau to study expenditures of every unit of government. It has argued consistently that increased taxes will curtail business, add to unemployment, and create general hardship.

Arkansas Moves to Abolish Farming Out of Convict Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Terming the policy of leasing prisoners to private individuals a relic of ages past, James P. Davis of Washington, National Director for the Federal Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, endorsed a proposal by Gov. Carl E. Bailey to establish a state prison colony for prisoners sentenced for misdemeanors in Arkansas.

Mr. Davis was in Little Rock for a conference of members of the State Planning Board which is aiding Governor Bailey in perfecting a plan to be presented to the Arkansas Legislature when it convenes early in 1939.

Governor Bailey several weeks ago asserted that the misdemeanor colony would be a solution of the condition involving five Eastern Arkansas counties where State Police reported finding cases "bordering on peonage" at a plantation, where the farm owner paid fines of prisoners convicted and sentenced in five counties in return for the privilege of working the prisoners on his plantation and allowing them credit for their labor at the rate of 75 cents per day, which is the rate fixed by law for counties operating their own penal colonies.

The Arkansas executive proposes to establish the misdemeanor colony at the Tucker Prison Farm, one of two owned by the State for its felony convicts, and move the felons, now kept at Tucker, to the Cummins Penal Colony. Abandonment of the Tucker properties, which consist of several hundred acres of fertile cotton land, was suggested by the PIRA two years ago in a prison survey in this State to enable the State to concentrate its penal farm operations at one location.

Now Mr. Davis is advocating that the Tucker properties be retained and used as Governor Bailey suggests, as a misdemeanor colony. He will remain here several days for conferences and aid the State Planning Commission in its efforts to map a definite program to be offered to the legislators.

Arkansas has found the penal farms profitable, at least to the extent that the felons may be kept in custody and employed at occupations which most of them know, farming for the most part, and at the same time let the returns from their labor keep the taxpayers from having to foot the bill for taking them out of society as a means of punishment for their transgressions.

Pointing to the feasibility of the misdemeanor colony, Mr. Davis said that many times some of the most vicious criminals find themselves in misdemeanor courts and that justice for them and for society may be more certain if they serve in a state-owned colony if and when convicted.

WPA and Ohio Politics

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas said Nov. 7 that investigators for the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee had found no evidence to substantiate charges that WPA employees were being coerced for political purposes in Ohio, but that the investigation was incomplete.

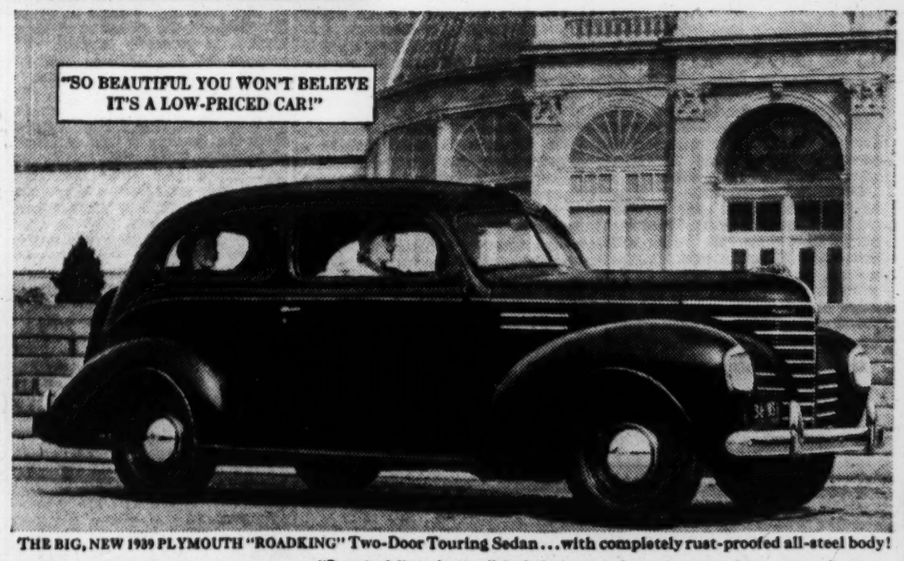
New Way To Lace Shoes Relieves Disagreeable Tension

FOOT discomforts are often caused by tight lacing or too much tension on the instep. Flex-O-Lace was especially designed to overcome faults common to ordinary shoe laces. The single lace principle reduces tension. The sturdy elastic fabric holds firm and snug but stretches freely as required. Now! Shoes pull on or off like a slipper. No more lacing or un-lacing. No more bows to tie.

Flex-O-Lace is new and will be sold through dealers when distribution is established. Don't wait 'til your dealer gets them. Send today 25c for the flat lace or 15c for the round. Try it on our money back guarantee. Specify Black, White or Brown. Address FLEX-O-LACE, INC., 307 N. MICHIGAN AVE., DEPT. 22, CHICAGO.

Wave of Buying Greets New 1939 Plymouth!

REASON: THE VALUE IS UP— THE PRICE IS DOWN!



THE BIG, NEW 1939 PLYMOUTH "ROADKING" Two-Door Touring Sedan ... with completely rust-proofed all-steel body!

EASY TO BUY
CONVENIENT TERMS

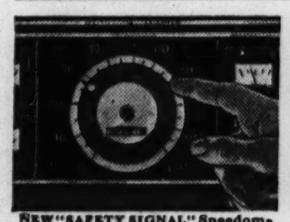
"Detroit delivered prices" include front and rear bumpers, bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, foot control for headlight beam with indicator on instrument panel, ash-tray in front and rear, sun visor, safety glass and big trunk space (19.6 cubic feet). Plymouth "Roadking" models start at $645; "De Luxe" models are slightly higher. Prices include all federal taxes. Transportation and state, local taxes, if any, not included. See your Plymouth dealer for local delivered prices.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, C. B. S. NETWORK, THURS., 9-10 P.M., E.S.T.

Now You Get these Great New Features at NEW LOWER PRICES!

1. Bigger — Wheelbase now 114 inches.
2. New High-Torque Engine Performance—with New Economy.
3. New Coil Springs of special Amola Steel.
4. Perfected Remote Control Gear Shifting.
5. New Streamlined Safety Headlamps.
6. Ingenious New "Safety Signal" Speedometer.
7. Time-Proven, Double-Action Hydraulic Brakes.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT on "De Luxe" models at no extra cost—Perfected Remote Control Shifting with Auto-Mesh Transmission. Marvelous new ease.



NEW "SAFETY SIGNAL" Speedometer. Light shows green up to 30 m.p.h.—30 to 50, amber—and over 50, red!

NEW AMOLA STEEL Coil Springs give a wonderful new ride. Amola Steel is the new marvel of metallurgy.

Great Engineering Created this Value!

THE BIG, new 1939 Plymouth brings buyers two kinds of good news... (1) the value is *up*, and (2) the price is *down!*

Look at Plymouth's appealing streamline styling... its new luxurious interiors. You'll be thrilled with Plymouth's exciting new High-Torque engine performance with *new economy!* It's the best-engineered low-priced car.

Easy to own... your present car will probably represent a large proportion of Plymouth's low delivered price... balance in surprisingly low monthly instalments. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Mich.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

NEW "ROADKING" NEW "DE LUXE"

THIS YEAR PLYMOUTH'S THE CAR

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Stamp Collecting as an Educational Hobby

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Collecting Postal Oddities As a Fascinating Pursuit

An Aspect of Philately—Securing Unusual Cancellations—Opens Up New Paths

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

The week of November 13-19 is observed by stamp collectors as International Philatelic Week, and will be marked by activities and articles that give impetus to stamp collecting. Today, therefore, our column on "Hobbies and Crafts for Education and Recreation" is devoted to an aspect of stamp collecting. And speaking of education, we know of no collecting hobby that can be more educational for youngsters than stamps. Perhaps the oldsters who read this will be encouraged to start some youngster of their acquaintance along this interesting road of history, geography, and travel.

By Julius W. Hulff
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the beginner in the collection of odd and unusual covers (envelopes), there is an unlimited field, not only in the United States, but all over the world. So popular has this hobby become that there is now an international exchange club for collectors in 170 countries with a membership of 4,200.

Before starting to collect covers it is well to decide what branch of collecting you wish to specialize in. There is, for instance, the Universal Ship Cancellation Society, with chapters in all the large cities, that collects ships' cancellations of the United States Navy. There are 464 navy mail clerks in the service, and as most of them are collectors, they are very courteous and helpful. It will add interest to the hobby if cancellations are secured on the anniversaries of famous naval battles and on Navy Day, Oct. 27th.

For Miscellaneous Covers

For those who wish miscellaneous covers it would be well to join such an organization as the West Coast Airmail Society, Miss D. Schaller of 1537 Addison Street, Berkeley, California, secretary. Dues are $1.00 a year. There are many philatelic publications to aid collectors, such as the free bulletin of the above named society, and the semi-weekly newspaper, the Western Stamp Collector of Albany, Oregon. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. (In writing, please mention the Education Page. —Editor.)

Some may want only odd cancellations. A collector in New York who is a pharmacist, collects postmarks from towns having chemical names, such as Castor, La.; Creosoto, Wash.; Chalk, Texas; Agar, S. D.; Castilo, N. Y.; Bromide, Okla.; Balsam, Minn., and Calcium, N. Y. A perusal of the U. S. Post Office Guide, available in public libraries, will undoubtedly add to the list.

Cancellations on the 22nd of February, George Washington's bithday, can be secured in the following "Washington" towns of the nation: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Vermont and West Virginia. Postmasters will gladly autograph the face of the covers. The envelopes should be franked with stamps bearing the likeness of George Washington. There is a post office named "Birthplace of George Washington, Virginia," that should not be forgotten.

Covers canceled at the birthplaces and on the birthdays of famous men and women are interesting. Then there are cancellations that can be secured from Carlsbad Caverns, 750 feet below ground; Climax, Colorado, the highest post office in the United States; De Luz, California, the smallest post office (so small that each new postmaster moves the office to his lot or ranch); Salton, California, 250 feet below sea level, and near Bad Water, the lowest point in America.

Santa Claus And Christmas

For cancellations of December 25th there are Santa Claus, Indiana; Christmas, Florida; Nazareth or Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Christmas Island in the South Seas. After the covers come back to the collector they may be dressed up with Christmas stickers to take the place of cachets.

Covers sent to Golden, Colorado, during the month of January will receive a circular cachet from Buffalo Bill's burial place, Lookout Mountain, 7375 feet altitude.

Many interesting localities, with the help of foreign missionaries and United States consuls will add historical cancellations, such as Pitcairn Island, scene of the "Mutiny on the Bounty," and Mt. Fujiyama, where covers are canceled at the peak and where Japanese artists, for a few cents, add an attractive water color cachet. There is Niuafoou, Tonga, in the South Seas, popularly known as "Tin Can Island" because mail is dispatched from ships in tin cans carried on the backs of native swimmers.

Probably the greatest number of collectors specialize in "first-day covers." These are canceled on the first day of sale of new stamp issues from one or two designated cities, and the stamps are canceled with the words "First Day of Issue."

Then there are collectors who gather only flown air-mail covers on the first day flights of new routes, or new stops ordered by the postal department. Pilots are asked to autograph such covers. The collection can be made more interesting if foreign air mail is included. Dedications of airports and post offices are considered good items.

Collectors of air-mail and first-day covers are fortunate in that the third assistant postmaster general will, without cost, place such collectors on a special advance notification list.

Historic Events

Historical covers are popular because of their educational value. For illustration, a collector has covers from Des Moines, Barlham, Stuart, Casey, Atlantic, Macedonia, Van Meter, Dexter, Menlo, Anita, Lewis, Glenwood and Council Bluffs—all towns along the "Old Pioneer Trail."

Covers from the Seychelles Islands about 800 miles east of Zanzibar, in the Indian Ocean, are worth-while items. Few people but stamp collectors know of the existence of the Seychelles and fewer travelers have been there. These islands have just issued a new set of 15 different stamps. Today there are more cannibal kings on the 100 islands of the group than in any other place in the world. However, they are British political prisoners in exile from their native lands.

A Cancellation From Christmas, Florida.

Barrel P. O. On Galapagos

Among the rarest covers are those mailed in the "Barrel Post Office" on the shore of Galapagos Island, off the coast of Ecuador. It is an unwritten law that envelopes deposited in the barrel are to have no stamps affixed and that any ship calling at the island is to apply the necessary postage.

It is probable that special commemorative stamps will be issued for the San Francisco and New York world's fairs in 1-cent, 2-cent and 3-cent denominations. Collectors should not only get first day covers with the new stamps affixed on the day they are placed on sale, but also covers commemorating the many special events of these fairs.

Cover collections may be placed in loose leaf books such as those used in the public schools. Place three covers to a page and fasten them with small triangular stickers at the corners, so that the covers can be easily removed when desired. The holes in the pages should be reinforced with circular, gummed stickers.

The Hobbies and Crafts column runs the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

FIRST RUN
Carried on the New Streamlined Train of the Union Pacific System from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.
By Courtesy of:
REVIVAL OF THE CAMEL EXPRESS
THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF LOS ANGELES, INC.
THIS BOY IS FOR A MACON OFFICER'S FAMILY
O.K. JOE—THAT CLASSIFIES IT AS
HEIR MALE
JULIUS W. HULFF
MACON FLIGHT
ST. PETERSBURG
FLORIDA
OLD IRONSIDES
Douglas Corrigan
DOUGLAS CORRIGAN IN BURBANK SEPT. 13, 1938
VIA AIR MAIL
U. S. S. MACON
VIA AIR MAIL

A Collection of Cacheted Covers. Upper Row: Left—Carried on First Run of Union Pacific System Streamlined Train, Feb. 15, 1934. Left Center—Carried by Camel Express From Fort Tejon, California, Nov. 4, 1935. Right Center—Mail From the "Barrel Post Office," Galapagos Island. Right—The Last Flight of the U. S. S. Macon. Lower Row: Left—Visit of "Old Ironsides" to St. Petersburg, Florida, April 14, 1934. Left Center—Carried on the First Amphibian Air Mail Over Lake Erie, May 15, 1929, by Amelia Earhart. Right Center—A Douglas Corrigan Cover. Right—Carried by the U. S. S. Macon on July 18, 1934, in Its Longest Flight—8,200 Miles. The Macon Intercepted the U. S. S. Houston and Dropped Mail Aboard for President Roosevelt

Academic Degrees—And Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Every public school teacher in the United States, and we suppose in some other countries also, is faced with the problem introduced today by our first speaker. Requiring academic degrees began with a right effort to raise standard of the teaching profession. That it has not always done so is probably a fact. Every student knows that at times more is to be learned from non-degree courses, travel, and from study in various schools. Serious educators are with us in seeking to solve this problem, and it is good that Round Tablers put their thought on it also.—Chairman.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

During my senior year at college where I was preparing for a teaching career, I wrote a letter to this column. Now that I am working in the profession of my choice, I find that all my problems are not solved by any means! And because I had so much help from Round Tablers the last time I confessed a state of bewilderment, here I am once more.

My background for teaching consists of four years at a teachers' college, a year at a university, and a consuming love for my work. My university credits were under the supervision of the graduate school but were in general courses which had not been available where I took the work for the B. Ed. Now I find myself faced in my second year of teaching with the necessity of further specialization toward a master's degree either in a subject field or education. While I grant the benefits of more background in subject matter or methods, I contend there is a saturation point where academic training is concerned. Rebellion rises in my nature when I think of summers spent in school—the same school, since credits for advanced degrees rarely transfer, when I might be enlarging my rather narrow horizon through travel or through attendance in a dozen schools in as many regions!

How long will school boards continue to measure one's teaching capacity, or right to salary increases largely by the number of degrees one holds? That is not to say that a teacher shouldn't go back to school. But why, why the emphasis on degrees when most teachers I have met are suffering far more from provincialism than from lack of up-to-date information on subject matter and methods of teaching.

I should like to propose a sketch of a program for my own advancement for the approval of fellow members of the Youth Round Table. My plan is based on alternating summers, one summer to include no less than two months of travel, each summer to a new field—the alternate summer to be spent in summer school, a new one each year. If I could carry out such a plan on my salary, few teachers would find it impossible. **(Miss) M. A. B.**

* * *

Piano Duets for Fun

Indiana

Dear Friends:

I was much interested in two letters which appeared recently in this column written by those whose hobby is playing the piano. There is nothing that affords more pleasure than playing some musical instrument, and I, too, am interested in the piano.

When very young I was given piano lessons and although I enjoyed them when they were begun, I disliked the practicing that was both important and necessary in obtaining the good from these lessons. It seemed this practicing many times prevented my playing outside with my little friends. When I entered high school there were a great many other interests and finally the music lessons were discontinued. However, while in high school I took subjects such as chorus and music history, from which I gained a deeper appreciation for music. Later when my interest was awakened, I regretted having discontinued the piano lessons, but there was no longer a piano in the home and there were not many opportunities to play.

Then I discovered that a friend played very well, but not often. We, therefore, decided to play duets with the result that we have renewed our interest in the piano and have thoroughly enjoyed our practice. Duets were first taken from the Etude magazine, and later a book containing duets by Chopin, Beethoven, Schubert, etc, was purchased. Expression and time has improved considerably as it becomes very necessary when playing with someone that these two things be perfect. Counting is done aloud when learning a new piece and we endeavor to begin on a new one each week. Our repertoire is growing and also our interest and enthusiasm. We have been helped by a friend who teaches music, as she has been present several times at our practice and has given us helpful and constructive recommendations. My gratitude for the privilege of taking lessons when younger is unlimited.

So much joy can be derived from this hobby that I am glad that in Mr. D. R.'s letter he wrote "it is never too late to learn." To those that play a little or have at one time taken lessons and have drifted away from it, I would like to say that much happiness and joy can be gained by playing with someone and working out each part of the piece harmoniously and co-operatively. **(Mrs.) E. H.**

* * *

The duet method of enjoying music is a fine one. Perhaps others of you will follow suit. And if you play the violin or any other instrument, perhaps you can collect a small ensemble for informal playing in one another's homes at regular intervals. It opens up a whole realm of glory. Why not try it. You don't have to be expert. It is just for fun—and such joy may be found in it.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Problem of the School Certificate

Educators Finding System in England a Serious One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The publication recently of the lists of those candidates who have obtained the School Certificate, in the various examinations held for that purpose in Great Britain, brings to the fore once again the whole question of the examination system. That grave dissatisfaction exists, not only among teachers, but among all who set a higher value on education than on the amassing of information, is generally known. The grounds for this attitude need not be enumerated, one is sufficient. It is obvious to those, who are in close touch with the secondary schools of the country, that in far too many of them the passing of the certificate examination is regarded as the central aim of the whole instruction given. This is in itself a condemnation, but a further development, noted of late years, may be mentioned. It is becoming the custom for many headmasters and headmistresses to enter their abler pupils at an early age, so that, to use a phrase often on their lips, they may have the examination "behind them," as soon as possible, so as to be able to enter on their real education. The expression is a significant commentary on the system. Moreover the custom obviously leads to premature forcing and cram.

Now, inasmuch as the business world sets great store by the school certificate, and as few occupations, even the humbler ones, are now open to those who have not obtained it, it is clear that for the present it cannot be abolished. That particular piece of parchment is almost an "open sesame," and few can afford to be without it. Hence the pressure to obtain it will increase rather than diminish. It is true, certainly, that the standard is not particularly high, though high enough to serve as an entrance qualification for the universities, and that a boy or girl of average ability, who has been well taught, should have no great difficulty in passing. But success can by no means be assured if the ordinary curriculum is followed without stress and without pressure. This is not only inimical to real education—enlightenment in other words—but often has baneful results on the health of the keener pupil, particularly the adolescent girl.

To the argument sometimes put forward by the defenders of the present system that, without such a test, many pupils would not exert themselves adequately, and that teachers of the poorer type would tend to become static and lazy, one might reasonably reply that pupils who need such an incentive to their education, are not being really educated at all, and that teachers who require such a stimulus are of little value in the schools. It is surely the business of the heads of the schools to see to it that the members of their staff should be actuated by an enthusiasm for education in and for itself alone.

We seem to be imprisoned in a vicious circle. Is it possible to escape from it? I think it is, and, as is often the case with what looks to be an insoluble problem, the solution is simple.

Let the examinations for the school certificate be made open for those candidates only who have attained the age of 17 or thereabouts. The standard must not be raised. If it is high enough to be a qualification for entrance to a university, which rarely takes pupils younger than 18, it is surely high enough for its purpose. Pupils could then take the examination, really in their stride, without special preparation, and without interference with their proper studies. Those who fail then (allowance being made for exceptional circumstances) are obviously not fitted for the present form of secondary education. They should be at a technical institution. Such a change would of course necessitate the abolition of the Higher Certificate examination. It is one that seems futile already and was only introduced a comparatively short time ago. It would stop immature specialization, already a great evil in the schools. It would mean, as surely should be the case, that all pupils at a secondary school were expected to remain till they had reached the age of 17 at least. Surely 16, is far too young a leaving age for a secondary school pupil. The elementary age is soon to be raised to 15. The secondary age should certainly keep pace by being also advanced a year.

Will anyone pretend that the modern boy or girl who has gained the school certificate is better educated? Rather the contrary, for often all desire for further education has been extinguished by the strenuous training which he has had to undergo.

E. Sharwood Smith.

American Education Week

American Education Week under national sponsorship was first observed in 1921. The movement to set aside a special week for calling the attention of the people to the schools, had its beginnings in a number of states prior to this time. Public Schools Week which is still observed in the spring in California had its beginning in 1920. California, however, also observes American Education Week in the fall. In Wisconsin a "Good School Week" was held in 1920.

As early as 1919 the idea of a national observance of American Education Week was developing. A series of conferences were held between the Americanism Commission of the American Legion and the National Education Association.

The American Legion was interested because the World War had revealed that a large number of the men selected for the draft were illiterate. Many were also physically unfit. Leaders in the National Education Association and the American Legion felt that it would be helpful if an annual event could be established "which would become a great nationwide festival in which the American people might rededicate themselves to the ideal of self-government based upon an enlightened citizenry."

At the meeting of the National Education Association in Des Moines, July 1921, representatives of the Association met with those of the Legion and the United States Office of Education. A statement concerning American Education Week was agreed upon which was adopted as a resolution of the National Education Association and approved by the Americanism Commission of the American Legion. This statement began as follows:

"The National Education Association welcomes most heartily and accepts with great appreciation the offer of the American Legion to cooperate with the National Education Association in securing for America a program of education adequate to meet the needs of the twentieth century and which will give every boy and every girl that equipment in education and training which is his right under our democratic government and which will make of all, whether native or foreign-born, good American citizens."

American Education Week has been observed annually since 1921. From humble beginnings it has come to be a national celebration of significance not only to the schools but to our democracy which is dependent upon them for enlightened citizens.

American Education Week serves as an opportune occasion to begin or to strengthen a permanent, continuing program of educational interpretation. It is an invaluable phase of a permanent year-round program of interpretation, although in no sense a substitute for it. During American Education Week there is a national emphasis upon the schools, their problems and achievements, which provides a momentum too valuable for local school systems to miss.

Courtesy of the N. E. A.

Poster by Caroline Palilla, Langley High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Are You Seeking A Job?

2—Preparing Yourself To Sell Your Services

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a message that comes direct to you from the employment office of a modern department store. It is to you, young people, who are seeking part-time employment to help you on your way through school or college, or to those who have graduated and are seeking the first step up. It is even addressed to the mothers of some of you, who may be trying to help, as mothers have a way of doing.

* * *

BE OF GOOD COURAGE. There are many ways of overcoming timidity. One of them, all agree, is to forget yourself by thinking of others. Suppose I help you do that by telling you something of the employer. Then while you wait for your interview you can be thinking about him. Or, if you think of yourself, let it be in your relation to him and his problems instead of in relation to your own personal problems.

Realizing the Employer's Problem

His is a fine modern building, its shelves, drawers, stockrooms, and warehouse filled with merchandise. More of it is "on order." If he is to pay for it and in addition the salaries, traveling expenses of those who search the markets, office, and delivery expenses, light, heat, cleaning, and hundreds of other items that need not be mentioned, all this merchandise must be sold. His problem is to hire people who will assist customers so successfully that they will be attracted to buy again and again in his store.

Consider what the interviewer must ask himself about you. His first concern is for your appearance. He says to himself, will he (or she) repel or attract my customers? (That important first impression!) Has he tact to adjust himself to the individual customer's attitude? Will he learn about our stock, and then pass on his knowledge to the customer enthusiastically, winningly and with good judgment? Will he take good care of the merchandise, keeping it clean, in order, and accessible? Will he make a friend in every contact where he does not at the moment make a sale? Will he talk too much? Will he get along with his co-workers? Does he realize that while he has everything to learn, we are not a school, and he must find out much for himself?

Taking the Initiative

HAVE A GOOD SALES TALK ABOUT YOURSELF. Don't make the interviewer labor to draw you out. Take the initiative and try to answer his unasked questions. Humility is precious, but it does not mean self-disparagement or half-hearted, apologetic descriptions of your ability. Remember that the man or woman you are talking to is not interested mainly in finding work for you—though you may be surprised at the sympathetic attention you will receive—but in finding the persons who will fill the needs enumerated above. Tell of your previous experience, education, inclinations, interests, and information.

To say, "I am willing to do anything,"—a statement made many times with great earnestness—may indicate great willingness, a good quality in itself, but the statement does not help the personnel department in discerning what you are fitted for. Some executives will not make the effort to question you. Others realize that gold is often out of sight and will mine for it. You should not make it too hard.

More Important Than Experience

USE YOUR INTELLIGENCE. I often tell young applicants that it is surprising how little they prepare themselves for the job they seek. Intelligence can be more important than experience. The libraries have a wealth of information for you, as do some magazines and newspapers, their ads included. All authoritative information on fashion trends, on textiles, color and design, or particular materials such as leather goods, or stationery (and for that department a knowledge of etiquette comes in handy)—all such information increases your value to an employer. Moreover, there are excellent books on salesmanship which are not to be ignored in this day when selling has become a profession.

ANYTHING CAN BE A STEP UP. Don't be unhappy if you are assigned to other work than that you had in mind. Any job in the organization can be an education toward a better one. The more you know about the inside workings of any business, the better you are able to co-operate and so demonstrate your value. For instance, a bundle wrapper has ample opportunity to study customer and salesperson at first hand. This can be many times better than a classroom course in salesmanship. A stockroom helper handles materials and sees comparative values better than he could in a school laboratory. Here is no theory but actual practice. Wherever you may be placed your energy and discernment can show your desire and fitness for advancement.

Standing on Your Own Feet

AND HERE'S A WORD TO THE WISE. Without meaning to offend, let me tell you what usually happens if Mother goes with you when you apply for work. Either she does the talking for you so that the interviewer has no opportunity to judge your ability and individuality and merely extends the interview as a courteous gesture barren of results, or else he is placed in the embarrassing position of asking Mother to step outside while he has a heart-to-heart talk with you—which may include some pointed remarks about standing on your own feet. I have known rare cases where a parent by a judicious interview, separately, pleaded such a good case for a worthy but tongue-tied applicant that he was given a chance and actually made good; but such is indeed the exception.

WATCH FOR OPPORTUNITIES. That is, learn what are the busy seasons, the sale times, inventories, etc., and call well before these events are to take place, so as to allow time for training. . . . Call back now and then. Persistence is a virtue if you use it with good judgment indicating a cheerful readiness rather than wearying insistence. Where there was no place last month, today there may be an unexpected opening caused by absence, departure, or increased business.

STUDY YOURSELF, see what you have of value, and then go out to find where those qualities, skills, or stores of information can be of service. Don't go out to demand that you be supplied with a job. Go out to find what demand you can supply.

E. W. H.

Part I. on The Interview, Ran Last Tuesday.

Developing Desirable Social Habits

Certain social habits as promptness, orderliness, obedience, self-control, truthfulness, perseverance, keeping a promise, respect for property, economy in using materials, consideration of companions and accepting responsibility are developed in the everyday classroom routine. No longer is an attempt made to develop these habits and attitudes in the abstract. They are discussed as new situations arise. Promptness is encouraged and tardiness reduced on the child's part by starting earlier, by dressing quickly, or by breaking habits of loitering on the way to school. Respect for property develops when school property becomes something which belongs to the pupils and is cared for by them.

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See Also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

'Elevator' Plane Put in Readiness For Manufacture

News in Aviation

Aircraft that will rise from the ground like an elevator and yet have the forward speed of today's planes, have entered their practical design stage. Last month a group of revolving-wing aircraft engineers met in Philadelphia to discuss their progress and problems.

Even while they talked in the Franklin Institute, two of their number, H. H. Platt of New York, and W. Laurence LePage of Philadelphia, were planning to build and fly within a year in the Quaker City a helicopter greatly improved in design over the Focke-Wulf that flew inside a Berlin auditorium recently.

"We feel convinced," said Mr. LePage, one of the helicopter designers who was also associated with autogiro pioneering in the United States, "that the improved type of helicopter holds the answer to safety in air travel. Further, we are convinced that aircraft of the future will tend increasingly toward the rotating wing type."

The Focke-Wulf helicopter, which has two sets of revolving vanes, was able to climb 660 feet a minute, fly at a speed of 100 miles an hour, and fly cross-country for a duration of 90 minutes. The LePage-Platt design, which is expected to improve on this, will have a single set of rotating vanes similar to the autogiro in looks, if not in operating principle.

The German machine could also take off and land vertically so that it would require practically no airport; it could stop in midair and fly backwards and sideways—all by means of the revolving vanes. The Focke-Wulf weighed 2400 pounds, was powered by a 160-horsepower air-cooled engine, of which 12 horsepower were used for cooling the engine and the remaining 148 for propulsion. Thus the German design had overcome the rule which stated that one horsepower could lift only 15 pounds from the ground.

"In being overweight to this extent," Mr. LePage declared, "the German helicopter merely follows most experimental craft. But already its striking performance shows what can be done, what is being done, today."

The helicopter differs from the autogiro in that its vanes are mechanically driven and provide lift, propulsion and direction. In case of engine failure, the helicopter would become an autogiro and descend ti the ground. Autogiro rotors, however, are independent of the engine once the craft gets into the air, though its engine is used to bring the vanes up to functioning speed. An autogiro, of course, also needs a propellor to pull it through the air since its vanes provide lift only through motion.

The great potential advantage of revolving wing craft over today's fixed-wing planes, is their ability to hover at near-zero or complete-zero speed, and their ability to descend more safely than fixed wing craft if the engine should suddenly quit.

A Glider Engine

A small, lightweight engine which can take a glider off the ground and then be collapsed into the fuselage during flight, has been perfected by Dick Randolph, a 37-year-old native of Akron, Ohio. This moves Mr. Randolph into the triple-threat class of inventors. He won the title of duration and assembly champion in a recent glider meet at Frankfort, Mich.

Mr. Randolph's motor would eliminate the need for automobile, winch or airplane tows or the large groups of people necessary to launch by the shock cord method. Government regulations in regard to airplane towing are strict and thereby eliminate the number available to do this type of launching. A two-man team would be all that would be necessary for assembling a glider ready to take off, employing Mr. Randolph's engine.

At Frankfort, a flight of 12 hours and 8 minutes was made by Mr. Randolph over Lake Michigan, and he beat other contestants from all over the country in assembling his ship. Mr. Randolph is also one of the first glider pilots to attempt the feat of racing ahead of storm clouds, in order to investigate and obtain the lift from them.

Certificates Applied For

The Civil Aeronautics Authority last week received 78 applications for certificates of convenience and necessity to operate aircraft required under its new tenure, it announced. Of these, 32 were for scheduled air line services, 28 of them under the "grandfather clause," which requires proof of regular operation previous to government regulation; six were for foreign services, and 40 were from fixed base, or nonschedule operators. The Railway Express Agency also filed a separate application to operate as an independent contractor with 18 air lines within the continental limits of the United States and Canada.

Pound-Mile Charge Favored

First to make the move to establish rates of pay for carrying the air mail, United Air Lines, transcontinental operator, last week filed a petition with the Civil Aeronautics Authority, asking it to fix fair and reasonable rates of compensation for transportation of air mail, and requesting use of the pound-mile method as a basis for payment. United petitioned for a rate of 1.08 mills per pound-mile for its New York-Chicago-San Francisco route, and 1.32 mills for its entire system, embracing lines operating between Denver and Cheyenne; Salt Lake City, Spokane, Portland and Seattle; and the Pacific coast route from San Diego to Seattle.

Air Brevities

Inland Air Lines, formerly Wyoming Air Service, operating between Cheyenne, Wyo., and Billings, Mont., expects to complete installation of night-flying equipment on the 200-mile stretch between Caspar and Sheridan, Wyo. The Sheridan-Billings leg is expected to be ready by Dec. 1.

Royal Dutch Airlines recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of its 9,000-mile Amsterdam to Batavia route. During the decade the duration of the trip has been reduced from 18 days to between 5½ and 6½ days; speed has been practically doubled from 93 miles an hour to 175 miles an hour; loading capacity has been trebled from half a ton to 1.65 tons. Service operates three times a week each way, instead of once every fortnight.

Inauguration of service by Transcontinental and Western Air to Phoenix, Ariz., was begun last week upon the award by the Post Office Department of extension of the route from Boulder City, Nev. This provides direct service from Phoenix to San Francisco and also faster service from the East to the Southwest. On Nov. 3, Harrisburg, Penna., was also added to TWA's transcontinental route.

Rail Line Marks 29 Years' Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—When the streamlined Spirit of St. Louis began its journey to New York Nov. 7 it marked the beginning of the thirtieth year of consecutive service between these two cities.

Just 29 years ago, the Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated this fast service between St. Louis and New York. During that time trains on this service have traveled nearly 22,000,000 miles, and have carried approximately 20,000,000 passengers.

Originally known as the New Yorker, eastbound, and the St. Louisan, westbound, the name was changed on June 15, 1927, to the Spirit of St. Louis, in commemoration of the memorable flight across the Atlantic by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Lightweight streamlined equipment was placed in service on the train and the running time was reduced to 20 hours and 30 minutes between St. Louis and New York, a distance of 1,050 miles.

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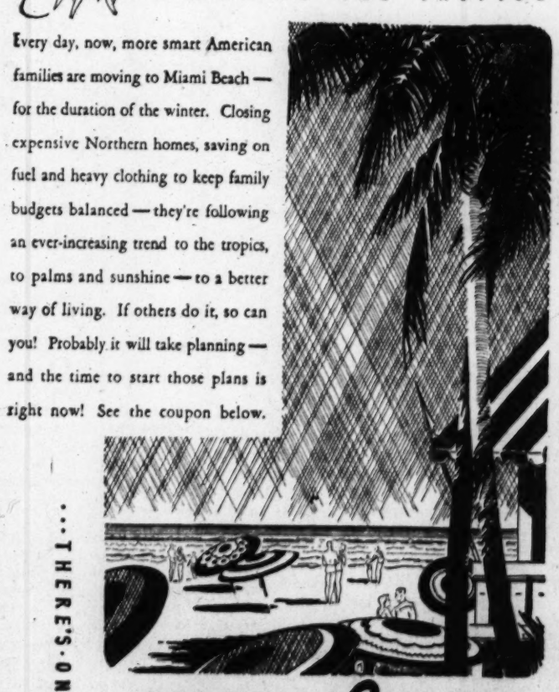

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Long Ago in Ireland

WE TOILED up the hill at Armagh, which seemed to us as long as its history. As we stood at the top of the grassy hillock, now called Navan Fort, a few miles out from Armagh, it was hard to believe, overgrown and rough as it is, that the elevation was man-made. Yet there could be no mistake in the location; an obliging young man in the town had volunteered to show us the way. Even though he was more at home in Erse than in English, and we were not, it was clear that after we had pushed our way through an inhospitable row of thorn-trees, where, in the old days, protective thorn-hedges surrounded the summit of this artificial mound, we were standing on the site of the Palace of Emania, built about 300 B. C.—the circular dwelling of the Kings of Ulster, ten acres in circumference. The place of the king's carved chair was in the center, a safe distance from the high outer walls and the bronze entrance-doors. Under his feet there used to be rough skins and furs; over his head a huge crystal ball. This had for the king more than an ornamental value, for in it his crystal-gazers read the future.

As we stood ankle-deep in the coarse grass, and slowly revolved so as to follow with our eyes the distant horizon, other mounds were visible, all with the same encircling trees, and all too much like Emania to be the work of nature. The fires that used to signal from height to height would have been in plain sight today, so little has the lay of the land changed from those times to these. In this landscape there is still "nothing more uncomely than the gracious outline of fair hills."

* * *

ARMAGH IS INSEPARABLE from the story of the child, Deirdre, ward of King Conchobar, who was hidden away, virtually a prisoner, until such time as he should marry her. The legend of her loveliness has pierced the mist of prehistory: "a flame of beauty, and a tale of wonder forever." But in spite of all the king could do to keep her for himself, Deirdre and Naisi, one of the three young fighting sons of Usnech, met. There followed the strangest elopement that ever happened—one that only this "unhappy Helen of a western land" could have brought about. For the whole tribe to which the brothers belonged went with the pair: one hundred and fifty men; one hundred and fifty women; one hundred and fifty greyhounds. They had no sooner fought their way free of the armies of the infuriated king—who was losing not only his ward but the best of his "Red Branch Knights"—and had reached the west coast at Ballyshannon, than they attacked a band of pirates, captured their ship, and sailed for Scotland.

On the whole they fared well in Scotland. But, as time went on, the three nomesick boys were only too eager to believe the promises of the king, when finally he sent his messenger to bid them return. Deirdre went reluctantly, for she was never taken in as to the king's intentions. They landed in Ireland on the spot where the city of Belfast now stands, and pushed on at once to Emania. They were lodged in the House of the Red Branch, which that very night was surrounded by the king's men, and set fire to. In spite of desperate bravery, they were unable to escape the army of the king and the curtain of fog conjured up by the Druid, Cathbad.

The Palace of Emania did not long survive the king's treachery. In 332 A. D., Cathbad, who had been forced by the king to use his magician's art, cursed the place, and it was leveled to the ground.

* * *

WHILE THE DARK AGES hung low over Europe, students gathered, sometimes three thousand strong, in the beautiful settings of the monastic schools of Ireland: at Armagh near Belfast, at Clonmacnoise on the Shannon, Lismore on the Blackwater, Glendalough in the mountains south of Dublin, Monasterboice near the Boyne; at Kells, north of Tara, and at many other places.

Out of the early days the famous manuscript Book of Kells has been preserved, all but its gold and jeweled cover. It may be the work of St. Columba and his monks. It is now in the Library at Trinity College, Dublin—one of the most beautiful backgrounds for books that was ever conceived, vaulted like a church, and mellowed by the deep amber of old leather bindings. A fitting place for the Book of Kells, perhaps the most beautiful of all books.

The appearance of these schools was in no way what the name suggests to our modern minds. The students took their exercise, not on "playing fields," but in building their tiny huts of clay or of wattle, or perhaps of stone, the "beehive cells," if stones lay conveniently near. They sowed their corn, milked their cows, and fished the streams. Nowadays, a cluster of pale, lacy crosses—usually in an isolated spot—and a solitary Round Tower, tall and slight, with slits for windows, mark one of these vanished settlements. The Celtic cross is characterized by a circle which encloses or backs the joining of the arms and the upright. No one knows just what the towers were used for, but it seems obvious enough that they were intended for protection or for defense, which have always been reasons for building high. At any rate, there they still stand, sentinels peering narrowly across the landscape, as they have peered throughout so many anxious centuries of Ireland's history. They are unique in my memories of travel as a form of elevation that no zealous guide has ever urged me to scale.

* * *

GUIDE BOOKS MAY TELL us such recent facts about northern Ireland as that William Allingham was born in Ballyshannon; the author of the poem that begins: "Up the airy mountain," which schoolchildren rattle off. We found that a plaque in his honor has been set up on the bridge that crosses the River Erne at Ballyshannon. It is a pretty spot with a salmon-leap on one side and a waterfall on the other. Or we may learn that in 1778 Paul Jones in the "Ranger" captured the English sloop-of-war "Drake" off Carrickfergus Castle, north of Belfast. But for us the memories that fill the west coast and the shores of the Irish Sea are not of authors or Paul Jones, but of Deirdre and Naisi, when the king's emissary broke in upon their peaceful game of chess; and the words are not those of Allingham, which we used to recite with all the more relish because we had no idea of their meaning:

> "Columbkill he crosses
> On his stately journey
> From Slieveleague to Rosses."

The words are Deirdre's, spoken on her anxious return, as her boat grated against the sands of Ulster:

"And Deirdre looked back at the shores of Alba, and she said: 'My love to thee, O land in the east, and 'tis ill for me to leave thee, for delightful are thy ecves and havens, thy kind soft flowery fields, thy pleasant green-sided hills, and little was our need for departing.' . . ."

P. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum, London

WOMAN ARRANGING HER HAIR: *From a Book of Drawings in the Style of Hokusai*

IN THE Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, there is a book of drawings in pen and ink—some of them touched with color—done either by the Japanese artist, Hokusai, or in his manner. It is an engagingly human document which shows the artist's enormous interest in anything and everything to do with human beings. Turning the pages of its unfamiliar tough paper, one has much the same pleasure as reading a frankly intimate diary penned by the writer without any thought of publication.

Hokusai was a confirmed individualist. He broke with his old master, Katsukawa Shunsho (accounted one of the most distinguished masters of the *Ukiyo-ye* school) rather than conform to the orthodox methods that would have cramped and fettered his art. In consequence, most of his life was spent in great poverty.

Where people were concerned, Hokusai had the journalist's insatiable interest and curiosity. His industry was astonishing. He drew people at work, at play and in the privacy of their own homes. Peasant-born, a peasant he remained. He was not concerned with the aristocratic classes, but his pages are stuffed with the Japanese equivalent of the man-in-the-street.

In this sketch-book, one comes upon this drawing of a woman arranging her hair. While it perhaps lacks something of the sensitiveness of many of Hokusai's drawings, there is a magnificent vigor in the flowing lines and a naturalness that proclaims it as having been taken directly from life and in a style worthy of the great master.

Following a Beeline

"BEE-LINING" is a pleasant way to spend an early autumn afternoon, when the air is still, and goldenrod is beginning to tarnish, and the asters are brave purple. It is a sport imposing some exercise and offering moments of mild excitement but providing also a good deal of loafing on sunny slopes, watching the sky and waiting for the bee to come back.

You trap your bee in an oblong wooden bee-box with a movable bottom and a sliding glass top. Within is a bit of comb, wet with sugar syrup. In the fall, when the honey flow is flagging, the small prisoner thinks less of her duress than of the chance to add to her community's food supply. She settles on the comb and fills greedily.

Now, place the box on post or boulder, gently slide back its glass top, and, withdrawing, sit down to watch. What happens thereafter is oddly stirring, imperfectly understood drama.

When the prisoned bee has filled herself, she emerges. She takes flight. The dark point of her body writes on the sky a story all may read and none can wholly understand. She swings, a tiny plummet on an invisible cord, to right, to left in widening, tentative half-circles. Men say she is not bewildered. Instead she is fixing on her mental map the exact location of this fortuitous source of nectar. I know that, almost always, she returns willingly to her former prison.

Only quick eyes can follow the speck, swinging against heaven's glare. Suddenly as though an inaudible voice had spoken and an uncertain rudder had been gripped at last and held firm, all doubt is ended. The tiny body shoots, bulletlike, toward some distant mark. It speeds, it vanishes, and straight on the line of that sudden, certain flight lies the hive.

No instant in nature is more moving than the moment when the lately uncertain bee starts, suddenly and surely, for home. The hive may be four miles away. She will reach it without turn or check as though in the air there were a straight groove down which she slides to the threshold.

Here is marvel that men by their glib attempts at explanation make more wondrous still. The bee unerringly finds her way home; she will return, miles, to the small dark oblong of the syrup-laden box.—From "We're Still in the Country," by FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

The Frost Is Coming

THE frost is coming;
Listen how
They pass, those prophets of the cold
When dark the night and still.
We hear, above, a far, faint cry,
The wild fowl flying in the night
All through the dark, above the clouds,
Through silent night and chill.

What is that unknown hidden thing,
Unheeded by our grosser sense,
That tells them to be on the w[illegible]
They feel, they fear, they fly.
The frost is coming,
Listen now!

BRIDGET EVANS KASSABOVA

Hardy's Style Was Influenced by the Bible

THE first book with which Hardy became thoroughly familiar was the Authorized Version of the Bible. As child and boy he heard it read every Sunday in Stinsford Church. It was certainly read to him at home from early childhood; and we cannot doubt that he read it himself as soon as he could read. The natural and inevitable result was that his imagination was taken captive by the greatest book in our language. Nearly every great English author during the last three centuries has been influenced by the Authorized Version. It gripped Hardy with a grip which never relaxed. . . .

Hardy's favourite reading in the Bible were the narratives, whether the historical records of the Old Testament, the narrative portions of the prophets, such as Daniel, or the Gospels. After Genesis, his favourite single books were Job, the Psalms and Ecclesiastes. There is no doubt that, as well as reading the Bible all his life as a masterpiece of literature, he made a deliberate study of parts of it as models for narrative prose; and his style was deeply influenced by the Authorized Version, both in prose and in poetry. The poems, indeed, are often Biblical in subject as well as in language. Two of Hardy's most personal utterances are poems suggested by the Bible. They both reveal the man behind the writer with poignant intensity; and show, more clearly than any critical exposition, what both the writer and the man owed to life-long study of the greatest book in English, the book which Hardy first knew when he was a child at his mother's knee.—WILLIAM R. RUTLAND, in "Thomas Hardy." (Oxford: Basil Blackwell.)

Value of a Good Example

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a great blessing to humanity is a well-ordered life! How potent is a good example! Wise words may fall on deaf ears, but a good example makes a lasting impression and bears fruit. Blessing is brought to the human race by works based on the understanding of God, good.

The great Exemplar for all time is Christ Jesus. He was conscious of man's coexistence with God. His constant communion with the Father, his divine source, gave him power to do mighty healing and saving works. Every so-called material law yielded to the Master's understanding of the power and presence of infinite Spirit. He healed the sick, walked on the water, raised the dead, and multiplied the loaves and fishes for the multitudes. Jesus' works were not miraculous, but were the natural result of the operation of divine Principle which he understood and demonstrated. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, left his example for us to follow. He said (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

We are ordering our lives aright and setting a good example when we follow in the way mapped out by the master Christian. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 496), Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Ask yourself: Am I living the life that approaches the supreme good? Am I demonstrating the healing power of Truth and Love? If so, then the way will grow brighter 'unto the perfect day.' Your fruits will prove what the understanding of God brings to man."

The test to which we should submit our every word and act is, Does it glorify the Father? When we shape our thoughts and acts in conformity with the admonitions given in the Sermon on the Mount, we shall be found setting a good example. It is helpful frequently to read that glorious sermon to see how closely our thoughts and behavior are conforming to the high standards set forth by the Master.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gave to the world one of the highest examples of Christian fellowship. She followed in the footsteps of the Master. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 she says (p. 24), "I found it necessary to follow Jesus' teachings, and none other, in order to demonstrate the divine Science of Christianity—the metaphysics of Christ—healing all manner of diseases."

Mrs. Eddy's life was one of unselfed service to mankind, and her words and works are a constant source of inspiration to those who understand her teaching. She was persecuted and hated by the ignorance of those who did not understand her mission. In return for persecution she gave compassion, love, and forgiveness. In an article entitled "Love Your Enemies" in "Miscellaneous Writings," she says (pp. 11, 12), "I would enjoy taking by the hand all who love me not, and saying to them, '*I love you*, and would not knowingly harm you.'"

Every genuine student of Christian Science strives to maintain right thinking and right living so that he may bless those with whom he comes in contact. High standards of thought and action should be exemplified in the lives of Christian Scientists. It is significant that many who know but little about this religion expect to see its adherents living well-ordered lives.

The student of Christian Science learns to understand God as Mind, Spirit, Life, Love, and he sees that man is coexistent with the Father, reflecting God's completeness. This knowledge necessarily raises one's standards of morals and ethics. The genuine follower of Christ, Truth, is honest, temperate, loving, and wise, striving to glorify the Father. Such a one will not yield to petty inconsistencies of action. He will not be found agreeing with destructive criticism of his neighbor, his church, or his government. Rather does he strive to magnify the good, and constantly occupy his thought with constructive activity. He is not a braggart nor a fault-finder, and he consistently abstains from material sedatives that claim to satisfy. He strives to base his thoughts and actions on divine Principle, and thereby glorify God. Words and deeds which proceed from an understanding of infinite Love present a good example to mankind.

The Apostle Paul, in his first letter to Timothy, says (I Timothy 4:12), "But be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity." This admonition should be heeded by all Christians today. A woman called on a Christian Science practitioner for treatment. She said: "It was the life lived by a neighbor that led me to seek Christian Science for healing. She was my neighbor for ten years, and never during that time did I hear her utter a word of gossip or unkind criticism. Under every provocation she was considerate, loving, and just."

The Christian Scientist whose life made so great an impression on this woman occupied no prominent position, but her works stood the test of Christian fellowship, and her life was found to glorify the Father. Each one can set a good example for those with whom he comes in contact. Glorifying God is a joyous occupation. The Master said (John 13:15), "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Loneliness

NOT one wind-slanted cedar on its crag,
Not one last eagle, while its wings can press
On pulsing space, not one fear-haunted stag,
Gave me the sense of utter loneliness
That I have found upon the trail this day.
Beside the crumbling ruins of a wall
I saw the crowded weeds stir all one way,
And high weeds were assailed by those that crawl.

Then, in a gust of wind, they parted more
And I had seen before the mass could close,
Beside the stone where once had stood the door,
A stairway of surprise—a climbing rose!
And since walls sagged to earth where it had been,
It climbed upon the weeds that shut it in.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Der Wert eines guten Beispiels

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS für ein großer Segen für die Menschheit ein wohlgeordnetes Leben ist! Wie mächtig ein gutes Beispiel ist! Weise Worte mögen taube Ohren finden; aber ein gutes Beispiel macht einen bleibenden Eindruck und trägt Frucht. Werke, deren Grundlage das Verständnis Gottes, des Guten, ist, bringen dem Menschengeschlecht Segen.

Der große Beispielgeber für alle Zeiten ist Christus Jesus. Er war sich des Menschen gleichzeitiges Bestehen mit Gott bewußt. Seine beständige Gemeinschaft mit dem Vater, seinem göttlichen Ursprung, gab ihm die Kraft, gewaltige Heilungs- und Erlösungswerke zu vollbringen. Jedes sogenannte materielle Gesetz wich vor des Meisters Verständnis der Macht und der Gegenwart des unendlichen Geistes. Er heilte die Kranken, wandelte auf dem Wasser, weckte die Toten auf und mehrte die Brote und die Fische für das Volk. Jesu Werke waren nicht wundersam, sondern waren das natürliche Ergebnis der Wirkung des göttlichen Prinzips, das er verstand und bewies. Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, hinterließ uns sein Beispiel, damit wir ihm nacheifern sollen. Er sagte (Matth. 5, 16): „Also lasset euer Licht leuchten vor den Leuten, daß sie eure guten Werke sehen und euren Vater im Himmel preisen".

Wir führen ein geordnetes Leben und gehen mit gutem Beispiel voran, wenn wir auf dem von dem Meisterchristen gewiesenen Wege wandeln. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 496) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Frage dich: Lebe ich das Leben, das dem höchsten Guten nahe kommt? Demonstriere ich die heilende Kraft der Wahrheit und Liebe? Wenn dem so ist, dann wird der Weg immer lichter werden ,bis auf den vollen Tag'. Deine Früchte werden beweisen, was das Verständnis von Gott dem Menschen bringt".

Wir sollten unser ganzes Reden und Handeln daraufhin prüfen, ob es den Vater verherrlicht? Wenn wir unser Denken und Handeln nach den in der Bergpredigt gegebenen Ermahnungen gestalten, wird es sich erweisen, daß wir mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen. Es ist hilfreich, diese herrliche Predigt oft zu lesen, um zu sehen, bis zu welchem Grade unser Denken und unser Betragen mit dem von dem Meister aufgestellten hohen Maßstab übereinstimmen.

Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gab der Welt eines der höchsten Beispiele christlicher Gemeinschaft. Sie wandelte in den Fußtapfen des Meisters. In ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1901 schreibt sie (S. 24): „Ich fand, daß ich mich nur an die Lehren Jesu halten mußte, um die göttliche Wissenschaft des Christentums—die Metaphysik Christi—im Heilen von Krankheiten aller Art zu beweisen".

Mrs. Eddy's Leben war ein selbstloser Dienst für die Menschheit, und ihre Worte und Werke sind eine nie versiegende Quelle der Erleuchtung für diejenigen, die ihre Lehre verstehen. Sie wurde aus Unwissenheit von denen verfolgt und gehaßt, die ihre Mission nicht verstanden. Verfolgung erwiderte sie mit Erbarmen, Liebe und Vergebung. In dem Aufsatz „Liebet eure Feinde" in "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt sie (S. 11, 12): „Ich würde mich freuen, alle, die mich nicht lieben, bei der Hand zu fassen und zu ihnen zu sagen: ‚Ich liebe Sie und würde Ihnen wissentlich nichts zuleide tun'".

Jeder echte Christliche Wissenschafter ist bestrebt, immer recht zu denken und recht zu leben, so daß er diejenigen segnen kann, mit denen er in Berührung kommt. Ein hoher Maßstab des Denkens und Handelns sollte im Leben der Christlichen Wissenschafter zum Ausdruck kommen. Es ist bedeutsam, daß viele, die nur wenig von dieser Religion wissen, erwarten, daß ihre Anhänger ein wohlgeordnetes Leben führen.

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt Gott als das Gemüt, den Geist, das Leben und die Liebe verstehen, und er sieht, daß der Mensch zugleich mit dem Vater besteht und Gottes Vollständigkeit widerspiegelt. Dieses Wissen hebt unvermeidlich unsern moralischen und ethischen Maßstab höher. Der echte Nachfolger Christi, der Wahrheit, ist ehrlich, mäßig, liebevoll und weise und ist bestrebt, den Vater zu verherrlichen. Er wird in seinem Handeln keinen kleinlichen Widersprüchen Raum geben und wird nicht erfunden werden als einer, der an vernichtendem Tadel seines Nächsten, seiner Kirche oder seiner Regierung Gefallen findet. Vielmehr ist er bestrebt, das Gute zu verherrlichen, und sein Denken beschäftigt er beständig mit aufbauender Tätigkeit. Er ist weder ein Prahler noch ein Tadler, und er enthält sich unentwegt materieller Beruhigungsmittel, die vermeintlich befriedigen sollen. Er ist bestrebt, auf der Grundlage des göttlichen Prinzips zu denken und zu handeln und dadurch Gott zu verherrlichen. Worte und Taten, die aus dem Verständnis der unendlichen Liebe hervorgehen, bieten der Menschheit ein gutes Beispiel.

Der Apostel Paulus sagt in seinem ersten Brief an Timotheus (1. Tim. 4, 12): „Sei ein Vorbild den Gläubigen im Wort, im Wandel, in der Liebe, im Geist, im Glauben, in der Keuschheit". Diese Mahnung sollte heute von allen Christen sorgfältig beachtet werden. Eine Frau bat einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber um Behandlung. Sie sagte: „Die Lebensweise einer Nachbarin veranlaßt mich, in der Christlichen Wissenschaft Heilung zu suchen. Sie war 10 Jahre lang meine Nachbarin, und während dieser ganzen Zeit habe ich sie nie ein Wort übles Gerede oder unfreundlichen Tadel äußern hören. Bei jeder Veranlassung war sie rücksichtsvoll, liebevoll und gerecht".

Die Christliche Wissenschafterin, deren Lebensweise einen so tiefen Eindruck auf diese Frau gemacht hatte, nahm keine hervorragende Stellung ein; aber ihre Werke stimmten mit den Anforderungen christlichen Umgangs überein, und ihr Leben verherrlichte den Vater. Alle können denen, mit denen sie in Berührung kommen, ein gutes Beispiel geben. Gott verherrlichen ist eine freudige Beschäftigung. Der Meister sagte (Joh. 13, 15): „Ein Beispiel habe ich euch gegeben, daß ihr tut, wie ich euch getan habe".

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Lunar Eclipse Is 'Star' of The Celestial Show

Earth, sun, and moon join in little game of 'me and my shadow' before capacity crowd.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in space yesterday, the sun, the earth and the moon kept a rendezvous at sunset, with the result that people all up and down the Atlantic coast on land and sea had a rare view of the moon in total eclipse.

The celestial black-out began at 4:43 p. m., seven minutes before sunset, with the moon holding its coppery hue for more than an hour. Mysterious as an eclipse may appear to the layman, it is just a simple case of "me and my shadow." Yesterday it was the earth that came between the sun and the moon. To inhabitants of the moon, if that satellite were not a dead world, and if there were any living things on its surface, the affair would have been visible as a total eclipse of the sun. But for us it was lunar.

Some observers, located where city smoke and haze did not obscure vision, could hardly believe their eyes when in the northeast they viewed the moon rising in total eclipse though the sun had not yet disappeared below the southwest horizon. If the moon were in total eclipse, they reasoned, how could both heavenly orbs be visible in the sky at the same time?

Seeing Around the Corner

They reasoned correctly. At 4:43 when totality began the earth was squarely between the two great lights. The sun had really set, but the refractive power of the earth's atmosphere caused it to appear to be still above the horizon for another seven minutes. On such occasions we actually see around the corner, or more exactly, around the curvature of the earth. Just as in the case of railroad tracks that seem to meet in the distance, so do our eyes deceive us at sunset and we see the disk not where it is, but where it was a short time previously.

In New York a party of officials from the American Museum of Natural History took to the airways describing the unusual phenomenon for a radio audience from a transport plane. In the Rocky Mountains and on the west coast, those who looked saw the moon rise with the eclipse already partly over.

Lunar eclipses are actually more rare than solar eclipses, but when one does occur it may be seen from vantage points over half the globe instead of from just a narrow path. For that reason they seem to be more frequent. The moon as it enters the earth's shadow grows dimmer, taking on a coppery hue. Even when totality sets in, however, there is still enough light diffused by the earth's atmosphere to reach the moon and light it dimly.

Uneven Shadow

Another special feature of yesterday's eclipse, was the unevenness of the shadow which made the top and left side appear brighter than the rest. According to Dr. Frederick Whipple, Harvard astronomer who led the observatory's solar eclipse expedition in 1932, this was due to the fact that though the weather was clear in the east there was rain and mist over much of the west causing a variation in the refraction of solar rays. Rain or snow was falling in a belt stretching from Texas to Michigan and Wisconsin. At Denver the mercury fought to remain somewhere above zero. This while New England experienced a warm summer day.

A never-ending source of wonder to those who view an eclipse, is the method by which the astronomer can predict them in advance. As a matter of fact, so accurately calculated are the paths of the planets, the sun and the moon, that if it were desired to know what eclipses there will be in the year 2,000 A. D., and where they will be visible, it would only be necessary to refer to mathematical tables already worked out, to find the answer.

Now if the moon's orbit lay in exactly the same plane as the earth's, in other words, if the "racetrack" path the moon follows in its trek

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain late this evening, continuing into tonight and probably Wednesday; somewhat colder tonight; much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night with temperatures near freezing; moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest by Wednesday and to northerly Wednesday night.

Maine: Rain tonight and Wednesday, probably changing to snow flurries in the interior Wednesday; colder in west portion late tonight, and much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

New Hampshire: Rain and colder tonight; Wednesday rain, probably changing to snow flurries and much colder.

Vermont—Cloudy and much colder tonight; Wednesday probably rain changing to snow flurries.

Massachusetts — Rain tonight and Wednesday, probably changing to snow flurries in west and central portions Wednesday; colder tonight, much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; colder tonight, and much colder Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh to strong southerly winds shifting to west or northwest tonight and northwest and north Wednesday; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	58	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	24	24	New York	62	60
Denver	24	20	Norfolk	64	62
Helena	26	18	Philadelphia	62	60
Kansas City	28		St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	62	60	San Francisco	62	60
Miami	76	72	Washington	58	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 8.
B—Minimum, Nov. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:36 a. m., height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 11:43 a. m., height 11.3 feet.

Light all Vehicles by 5:00 p. m.

Better N. E. Industrial Relations to Be Urged

Boston News Today

N. E. Conference Plans Announced

Methods for developing better relations between industry, labor and government will be discussed by speakers at the 14th annual New England Conference to be held under auspices of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler Nov. 17 and 18, it was announced today.

The speakers will include one representative of each of the three groups. Spokesman for industry is scheduled to be Lewis H. Brown, of New York City, President of the Johns-Manville Corporation; spokesman for labor Robert J. Watt, of Washington, well-known A. F. of L. official and former Massachusetts labor leader; and the representative of government Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

"The survival of private enterprise depends upon solving the problem of co-ordinating the activities of industry, labor, and government," said James W. Hook, of New Haven, Conn., President of the New England Council, in announcing the list of expected speakers, each of whom has been prominent in moves to bring about co-operation of this type.

Hot Spell Gets Warm Welcome

The comparative coolness of Boston's record-breaking November hot spell was warmly welcomed today by two of the liner Excalibur's 77 passengers from Mediterranean ports. The two were Raymond T. Campbell, Texas oil man, and Wiley D. Tucker, Ohio electrician. Both of them found that six weeks was as long as they cared to stay at Abadam in the heat of the South Persian desert, where they had been employed in the construction of one of the largest oil refineries in the world, they said.

About 1,000 Americans and Europeans are at work there, Mr. Campbell stated, but even weekly pay envelopes containing as much as $90—plus expenses—do not keep most of them there for long. More than 400 come and go every year, he added. In temperatures which he said reached 167 degrees, even pith helmets, with an inch and a quarter of insulation, are hardly sufficient protection from the intense heat of the sun. Mr. Campbell was directing a gang of from 50 to 70 native workers.

He praised the air-conditioned bus services which now link Persian cities.

Warm Spell Hits Gong Again Today

The warm spell which New England has been experiencing for four days broke all records today for the second successive day, but was stated to be likely to be followed by a cold wave tonight.

The temperature rose to 74 degrees at noon, shattering the all-time record of 72 degrees for Nov. 8 set in 1895. A high of 77 yesterday broke all records for Nov. 7.

"Somewhat colder tonight and much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night with temperatures near freezing" was the forecast from the Government Weather Bureau in the Federal Building. Rain late tonight and continuing into Wednesday also was predicted.

W PA Builds Pump For the President

A novel gift has been made by hand for President Roosevelt by several WPA workers of Massachusetts and is to be presented to him tomorrow by the "Roosevelt for President League," an organization boosting Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

The gift is a hand-made lamp, the base of which is a model of an old-fashioned New England town pump. Complete in every detail, the tiny pump even has a horse-trough to which the "water" is channeled from the tiny spout. The pump handle, when "pumped," turns the light on or off. Above the pump is a hand-decorated shade.

The gift is described by its donors as symbolic of the "pump-priming" program of the President, which made the WPA possible. While the workmanship was by WPA men, the materials were a gift of the "Roosevelt for President League," headed by John J. Murphy, United States Marshal for Massachusetts. The gift is to be taken to Mr. Roosevelt by Richard J. Qualters, Deputy Marshal.

Liquor Defendant Put on Probation

John F. Pimental, of Fall River, was placed on five years probation today by Judge George C. Sweeney, of the United States District Court, after he had pleaded guilty to possessing and concealing tax-unpaid liquor.

The Judge granted a request of Assistant United States Attorney Robert W. Meserve that a fine of $500 and prison sentence of two years be suspended. Mr. Meserve said Pimental was "one of the ringleaders of a bootlegging gang in Southern Massachusetts."

Hand Out and Hold Back Views Conflict in Vermont Voting

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 8—Vermonters go to the polls today after a political campaign which was of shorter duration than usual but more bitterly waged than in many years. Collector of Customs Fred C. Martin, the Democratic standard bearer, is basing his hope of victory largely on a social security program that would provide a pension to all those over 65 years of age who are eligible for old-age assistance, and repeal of unpopular head taxes which are now helping to finance it.

Gov. George D. Aiken, seeking a second term, is standing pat on his record of economy in government, a $500,000 increase in the State's cash balance, and on States' rights as affected by the President's plans of flood control in the northeastern States.

Political observers of long experience are united in expressing the belief that not even the lavish Federal largess that has come to Vermont through the numerous alphabetical agencies, nor the Democratic candidate's championship of more liberal provision for the State's aged, will alter the traditional Republican complexion of the State when final returns are in tonight.

The conclusion is easily arrived at. Mr. Martin, in order to win, must have a substantial number of Republican and independent votes. In the days before Governor Aiken successfully united the so-called "Old Guard" and liberal elements in the Republican party, there were sufficient of the disgruntled who were nominally Republican to make an election close. This was particularly demonstrated when Mr. Martin opposed Warren R. Austin for the United States Senatorship four years ago. The Democrats at that time lost by about 3,000 votes out of more than 120,000 cast.

The Democratic candidate's championship of a flat pension, as opposed to the present old age assistance policy of grants based on the need of the applicant, a policy which has kept the average grant in Vermont to around $12.00, stands to lose him as many votes as he will gain by it, observers believe. His parallel advocacy of an end to head taxes does not make sense to the conservative voter, because they ask where is the money to be obtained if the head tax source is cut off? As most sources of State revenue have already been exhausted, the one that looms as most probable, should Martin be elected and attempt to carry out his program, is the direct State tax. But if head-taxes are unpopular with Vermonters, a direct State tax is more so.

As most political observers view today's battle, they can see little in the Democratic program that will gain that cause many more votes than it will lose, and hardly enough to give Vermont a Democratic Governor for the first time in more than 80 years.

* * *

Flood Control Arranged

Agreement between State and Federal governments for the construction of a Connecticut River flood-control reservoir at Union village, in the town of Thetford, has practically been reached. State officials have been in conference with Lieut. Col. John S. Bragdon, district army engineer from Providence, R. I., and a tentative basis for the contract has been reached. The State Board of Public Works, of which Emery A. Melendy is Chairman, is the negotiating agency handling Vermont's interests. Only technical details remain to be decided upon. The contract will provide for purchase of necessary land and easements for the project by the Public Works Board and later transfer of the title to the United States on a reimbursement basis. Acquisition of the site is being handled on a co-operative scheme between the War Department and the Board.

The Saltonstalls and the Curleys Cast Their Ballots

By a Staff Photographer

Leverett Saltonstall — **Mrs. Saltonstall**
They voted at 10:15 a. m. at Hammond Street Episcopal Church.

Mrs. James M. Curley — **Mr. Curley**
They voted at 9 a. m. at the Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain.

Harvard Offers Plan to Eliminate Congestion

The Week at Harvard

The long-sought solution to the Harvard Square traffic situation—a problem which has become increasingly aggravating to local merchants and the Cambridge police assigned to the area— has at last become the object of scholastic attention. Harvard University, whose building program some Cantabrigians blame for the congestion and inconvenience which is a daily nuisance to the thousands of workers who must use the present "pillbox" for subway transportation or thread their cars slowly through the Massachusetts Avenue bottleneck, can now inform Cambridge that it has a feasible remedy for the snarl.

Even while politicians were moving to oust Harvard from the community, students in the Graduate School of Design were putting the finishing architectural touches to their plan for a shopping center, parking garage, and bus and subway terminal in Brattle Square, one short block west of Harvard Square, which they believe will act as a real cure-all for the present traffic ills.

Attacking the problem under the direction of Prof. Walter F. Bogner, as a part of their instruction in types of modern "basic suggestion" architecture, the students have done a thorough job in suggesting their reforms and have not omitted the difficult financial considerations—a point too often overlooked by the idealistic schemes of youthful planners.

How Plan Is Visualized

The proposal drawn up by the School of Design assumes that Brattle Square businessmen will be far-sighted enough to visualize the great increase in trading in the Square if a station offering bus, subway, and street railway travel were built there. The recommendation is as follows:

"Tentative plans for the location of the station have been made. They call for a spacious island, serving as a bus-loading platform in the center of the redesigned Brattle Square. Busses will pull up along this platform which will be connected by steps with the subway and underground street railway lines. The automobile traffic will rotate about this island. Tunnels and traffic lights will facilitate the pedestrian traffic to and from his station. The present surface lines will be eliminated. The existing underground street railway track will receive new loading platforms below Brattle Square. The subway will be extended, thereby making the elimination of the existing car sheds and yards southwest of the Square possible.

To Cater to Motorists

"To make this costly change feasible, it has been proposed to the Boston Elevated Railway to sell one-half of its yards on Brattle Square. This half consists of the highly-desirable section bordering on Memorial Drive. The other half could then be used for the development of a business block with the following facilities: 1, store property; 2, indoor and outdoor parking spaces; 3, motor sales and service; 4, office space; 5, restaurant space; 5, advertising signs.

"The proposed property development on the present yards of the Boston Elevated Railway will differ from the other buildings in the Square in that it will cater primarily to the motoring public. In its design it must become an integral part of the other commercial development of the Square."

Having this general outline to guide them, the students of the School of Design, working under Professor Bogner, lost little time in putting the outline into definite form. Many sets of drawings were submitted and hundreds of revisions were made before a satisfactory set of architect's sketches for the huge building on Brattle Square were completed. Modernistic in design and planned with great regard for the utility of every inch of space, the proposed building nevertheless will be a beauty-spot compared with the present transportational facilities in nearby Harvard Square.

This plan, the students hope, will show the City of Cambridge that despite the disaccord which has been fostered by their many "skirmishes" with the local police and politicians in recent years, the students at Cambridge's largest university are nevertheless doing their best in classrooms to help solve the major problems which beset the city. This new proposal to relieve the Harvard Square traffic tangle is but their latest contribution in a program of good will between town and gown.

Nearly 300 Eager Seekers for Culture At Cambridge Adult Education Center

The sudden popularity in Cambridge of the Center for Adult Education—which was opened a few weeks ago in the old Social Union Building at 42 Brattle Street, near Harvard Square—has caused some astonishment among educators and others.

For Cambridge has never lacked educational facilities. Yet here is a comparatively new educational movement which has already a registration of nearly 300 adults—men and women of all ages, most of whom have to work for a living—the people who didn't have a chance when younger.

But this is an altogether new idea in education and it appeals to adults especially—the people who want to know something about a particular thing and who desire to acquire that knowledge in as simple and effective a way as possible.

This kind of adult education is not of the academic kind. It is the kind which has made the adult population of Sweden one of the most enlightened in the world.

The need for such adult education in this country was sensed a few years ago by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard and Miss Dorothy Hewitt. They started the Boston Center of Adult Education, in a tentative way, in the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. It outgrew that building in a few years, and now has as headquarters a fine old residence at 79 Mt. Vernon Street, not far from the State House. Even this is rather crowded and will have to be enlarged.

The Cambridge Center for Adult Education on Brattle Street is a branch of this activity, and is proving to be as popular as the Boston Center.

Returns

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee for Governor, jumped into an early lead over James M. Curley, Democratic candidate, when Tolland, the first town to report complete returns, gave Mr. Saltonstall 49 and Mr. Curley 12.

Two years ago in the Senatorial race Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., received 48 votes to Mr. Curley's 12.

The first block of gubernatorial votes counted in Billerica today gave Mr. Saltonstall 25, and Mr. Curley 23. Today was the first time Billerica's votes were counted by blocks. A total ballot of between 2,500 and 3,000 was expected. The town went Republican by around 300 votes in 1936.

In Peru, Mr. Saltonstall received 41 votes, Mr. Curley 20. In 1936 Mr. Lodge polled 47 votes to Mr. Curley's 15.

'Good' Democrats Are Urged to Vote

Many a hearty Republican chuckle was heard today over a notice sent by local officials to voters in an unnamed eastern Massachusetts town calling for an honest election.

The notice said it was necessary for "all Republicans, independents and good Democrats" to vote early to assure an honest election.

Stones From Granite Slopes Smooth Up to Precious Gems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GORHAM, N. H.—Not far from here, a footpath dives sharply off the main highway to Berlin into the shadowy forests. No signpost marks the path. Indeed, the blurred passageway between scraggly pine and fir trees fades completely away as it walks up into the rocky hills. But the path may lead to a new North Country industry, taking inspiration from Indian lore and the romance of gems.

A year ago, Percy C. Leggett, an accountant, was making his customary weekly visit to Berlin. Riding with him was a 17-year-old high school boy, who remarked:

"You know we used to find a lot of shiny stones out along that path when we took hikes this way."

The next day Mr. Leggett plodded up the hill; and with an improvised pick, he duge several gleaming patches out of the gray rock. Later, by reference to an encyclopedia, he identified his rough mass as amethyst. Carrying his expeditions into the hills as a spare-time activity, he soon found that amethyst was only one of many semi-precious stones to be unearthed.

Aquamarine, beryl, jasper, crystal, and quartz of every description lie in glistening profusion about his workbench. A low shelf nearby sags under the weight of a purplish mass. It is a quartz crystal with a secondary amethyst face, which Mr. Leggett found three miles from a road. "It's all of 92 pounds—but I carried it out," he explains.

For each of the stones he has a history which is tinged with an amateur's enthusiasm and a pioneer's caution. He procured jasper, for example, from a cave on the side of Jasper Mountain, dug long ago by Indians, who used the hard stone for arrowheads. He ventured to pry into the cave's murky depths, his search was fruitful.

To note another location, the windy crags of Baldface Mountain in North Chatham yielded topaz. Peabody Museum of Harvard University took 10 of the first stones to be brought in from Baldface, for permanent exhibition.

Mr. Leggett makes regular visits to feldspar mines in Grafton, Gilsum, Westmoreland, and Springfield, where the residue after blasting yields quantities of acquamarine and beryl. He has learned that amethyst makes its appearance most frequently in "gas pockets," cavities in the earth formed by geologic action.

The manner in which he learned polishing is a story in itself. Going with specimens to a Maine commercial jeweler, he asked about the expense of having a large amethyst dressed.

"When I heard it would cost $12, I decided to do it myself," he said. Writing to the State Library at Concord, he obtained a text on gem-cutting; and everything turned out of his workshop since bears his mark. His favorite exhibit is a lustrous white quartz crystal, cut to the shape of a five-pointed star.

"A man in Boston told me I couldn't do it," he explained happily. "So I did."

Mr. Leggett hardly knows whether he is an accountant or a miner. The fact that South American amethyst is poor in quality and scanty in quantity and that the New Hampshire variety is excellent in both respects will perhaps be the consideration to sway the balance.

"I keep on calling it an avocation," he explains; "but the last time I was out, I was gone two weeks."

His conviction that the stern granite of the North Country slopes holds enough semi-precious gems to provide a foothold for a new industry is supported by geologists' reports, old and new. In 1878 C. H. Hitchcock made a survey of New Hampshire mountain ranges and found "amethyst, while not abundant, yet of fine quality for being put into gems."

At present a geologic survey of the State, being made by Harvard University in co-operation with the State Planning and Development Commission, has returned almost the same verdict.

Record Vote Is Indicated For Off-Year

Early outpouring of voters is reported — Fine weather helps—No disorder is noted.

A record off-year outpouring of Massachusetts voters was indicated in today's election as the gubernatorial battle between Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, and James M. Curley, Democrat, attracted an early vote only exceeded in the Presidential election of 1936.

It is expected nearly 1,800,000 voters will troop to the polls. Approximately 1,875,000 voters cast ballots in the 1936 Presidential election, the highest vote total in the history of Massachusetts.

William A. Motley, Jr., Boston Election Commissioner, reported to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at 11:15 a. m. that the early voting was "very heavy." The Mayor himself said the voting at his polling place was heavier than usual.

Mr. Motley also reported that conditions were quiet and orderly in all of the city's 388 polling places.

In the Republican Back Bay District the voting was particularly heavy, with experts predicting a total vote exceeding the 1936 figure. In other wards the balloting was not quite as heavy, but was indicative of a record total.

Mr. Motley unofficially estimated that 85 per cent of the city's 363,000 registered voters would go to the polls before 8 p. m.

Big Vote in Lawrence

In Lawrence, considered a Democratic stronghold, 15,937 votes had been cast at 1 p. m. In 1936, 16,890 had been cast in the same period, while in 1934, 13,242 persons had voted.

The first arrest for illegal voting came shortly before noon, when a woman watcher in Ward 21, Precinct 7, on Brainerd Road, Brighton, challenged Daniel F. Kaveney of Roxbury, and told the warden that she had seen him voting earlier in the day in Precinct 9.

At the same time, it was reported at Police Headquarters that 100 men were preparing to vote illegally in all the North End precincts under direction of a prominent Boston sportsman. Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty immediately sent Deputy Supterintendent John M. Anderson and 20 men to the district, but he reported there was no evidence of any such voting.

Curley Charges Repeaters

Shortly after noon, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, James M. Curley, called in person on Commissioner Timilty to complain of repeaters in the North and West Ends, and in East Boston, and charged that the repeaters were acting in behalf of the dog track adherents.

At the office of the Boston Election Commission in City Hall, there was no record of any complaint by Mr. Curley against voting conditions in the city.

Early voters at Swansea discovered on their ballots the names of two Mansfield candidates for the State House of Representatives instead of the names of two candidates for the State Senate.

Declaring the mistake was the first in history, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook rushed corrected ballots to Swansea. He added that ballots already used must stand as marked and the votes for State Senate candidates be disregarded.

Both gubernatorial candidates voted early, Mr. Curley at the Mary E. Curley School in Jamaica Plain at 9 a. m., Mr. Saltonstall at the Episcopal Church, Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, at 10:15. Accompanying Mr. Curley was Mrs. Curley, while Mr. Saltonstall was accompanied by Mrs. Saltonstall and Leverett, Jr., the latter having made a quick dash to Chestnut Hill between classes at Harvard University.

Both Feel Confidence

Mr. Curley predicted he would win by 250,000 votes.

"I never felt more confident of the outcome of an election in my life. I believe I was unduly conservative last night when I said I would win by 150,000. I now believe it to be nearer 250,000."

On the other hand, Mr. Saltonstall, smiling, stated he would be the victor but failed to predict his victory margin. Back of Mr. Saltonstall's claim were the supporting opinions of numerous political observers throughout Massachusetts.

The candidates left the polls quickly, after posing for pictures, to keep election day appointments designed to bring out the last few stragglers.

Most of the voting will be done tonight, poll wardens agreed, with the busiest hours coming directly after 5 p. m. when the workers will be heading home.

In many localities the Republicans were carefully checking to prevent illegal voting which is anticipated in some quarters.

Ballot Is a Full One

The early voters found a full ballot before them. Beside the Governor contest to settle, the voters were called upon to decide the battles for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Representative in Congress, State Legislature, county positions, and Executive Council. In addition, four state-wide referendums face the public, namely the biennial legislative sessions question, the taxicab issue, the local liquor license problem and the continuation of horse and dog race betting. Furthermore, many localities have scheduled local referendums for the voters to decide.

The opposing major party Lieutenant Governor candidates are Horace T. Cahill (R) and James H.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rogers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, presented by S Hurok "Giselle," "L'Après-Midi d'Un Faune," and "Prince Igor." 8:30 Matinee tomorrow, 2:30. "Giselle," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Gaitie Parisienne," will be presented.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 3:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Exeter—
Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." 2:30, 5:10, 8:00. Also "Bravest of the Brave," a historical short.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. 1:30, 5:15, 8:55. "Sons of the Legion," 3:05, 7:00.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mars Attacks the World." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10. Also "Highway Patrol," with Robert Paige. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Uptown—
"The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn, and the three Lane sisters. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20.

University—
"Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters. 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Gladiator, featuring Joe E. Brown. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney." Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Warner Baxter and Loretta Young.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 9:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation From Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 12:40, 4:35, 8:30. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway, 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 7, 10. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets. Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Youth Takes a Fling. 3:47, 6:51, 9:59, and "Personal Secretary." 2:09, 5:13, 8:17.

Trans Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt." "We Live in Two Worlds," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. "Mayerling," starring Danielle Darrieux. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"I'll Take Romance," starring Grace Moore. Also "My Bill," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of piano solos and chamber music. Open house. The public is invited. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Open concert in the series presented by the Boston Morning Musicales. Sergei Rachmaninoff. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Second in the series of youth concerts. Orchestra of 70 members of the Boston Symphony. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
Lecture by Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill on his new Violin Concerto which will be played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Ruth Posselt as soloist, at this week's Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts. Other numbers on the program will be discussed by George Henry Lovett Smith. 4:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Illustrated lecture on "Eighteenth Century Painting in France, England and Venice by William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum. The first of three lectures. Main lecture hall. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance lecture on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Poetry in a Percussion Corner

By Margaret Lloyd

A clear, round tone, like a ball of sound, rises from the big brass bowl, tapped gently by sensitive fingers. Another transparent ball, of as definite but somewhat different tonal character, emerges from a smaller, sister bowl, of similar shape and thickness.

These bowls were once ancient Chinese receptacles, made for use and ornament. When Franziska Boas, New York dancer and percussionist, discovered them in a little shop on Allen Street, they became musical instruments.

Miss Boas considers percussion music chiefly in relation to the dance. Sound, she says, does create an actual substance to dance in.

For example, take the projection of suspension in a dance. The gong or drum provides the concept of a tonal space within the physical space, in which the dancer produces the emotional surge, and with her gestures, realizes the illusion of suspension.

In an exciting movement passage, having a variety of rhythmic elements in itself, with so much rhythm going on on the stage, the percussion accompaniment has to be very simple. The plain tremolo, or single time beats standing out, are enough to supply as much sound as the dancer needs.

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On the other hand, there can be a complexity of rhythmic pattern in the accompaniment, when the dance movement is comparatively simple. While a dancer is slowly, and apparently smoothly, lifting herself from the floor, the percussionist can play on a series of tom-toms the essence of the dancer's struggle to get off. Here the percussion carries the inner line of thought.

It is like the flow of thoughts in conversation. While you are saying one thing, many conflicting thoughts crowd behind your statement. You accept or reject them for utterance, sometimes for courtesy's sake, sometimes for other reasons. Meanwhile, your companion is experiencing like counter currents of thinking.

These overtones of thought, these inner conflicts of feeling, can often be expressed in the percussion accompaniment.

The line of melody is the line of thought. It can take place in the visible gesture of dance movement and development, or in the audible gesture directed from one instrument to another, to express the inner feeling of the outward movement. They grow out of a ground bass, the emotional center of the dance. These two paths can run parallel, cross, oppose, or merge, never obliterating the central line, though that may temporarily be obscured.

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Miss Boas is first a trained dancer, and second an untrained, so she says, musician. She is now a teacher of dance in her own studio, having studied originally with the late Bird Larson, and later with Hanya Holm. She has charge of the percussion department of the Hanya Holm Studio, and is also a teacher and composer of percussion accompaniment to the modern dance. That she studied sculpture for a period is indicative of her true status. For she is above all things else, an artist.

In her workshop setting of burnished gongs and cymbals suspended from unpainted wooden racks; of smoke-black African signal drums and jungle tom-toms, the elaborately decorated red Chinese tom-toms, the less exotic kettle and snare drums; tympani sticks of varied size and texture, Korean temple blocks, Oriental rice bowls, strewn about the floor; Indian gourds and African rattles, and numberless small et ceteras of percussive sound, stowed on cupboard shelves—she presents the harmonious picture of a person completely in tune with her surroundings.

The percussion colors of copper and brass, of bronze and parchment, are continued in the slacks and sweaters or tunics she wears at work. They set off her dark hair, her deep eyes, and emanate an aura in keeping with her low, musical voice. The instruments, the costume, all seem one with her being, immersed in the poetry of percussion. She speaks and moves slowly, like a fine, heroic sculpture pressed unhurried into life, a sculpture of noble planes and contour, quietly disclosing subtle accents and secret dynamics, not immediate on the surface.

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It was Miss Holm who first opened up to her the depth and variety of the percussion orchestra, who implanted the inspiring spark that is now a torchlight of exploration into sound. There is no limit to the potential qualities and combinations she sees ahead, that is, in relation to modern dance, where so much that is basically primitive obtains. Though this same primitive feature in the instruments themselves would probably prevent the development of percussion composition into larger forms, corresponding to the symphony or sonata. Percussion, as accompaniment to the dance, must be kept apart from the conventional music association. It must not try to do what string or wind instruments can do better.

For the present, and this herself she does not claim, Miss Boas has developed the technique and range of percussion playing for the modern American dance, with an individuality, a resourcefulness, that has raised its musical as well as dancical value to a level not previously known in that connection.

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No oddity invented by swing can equal the piquancy of flavor she has evolved from the unconventional application of formal and informal material. Sticks that may consist of broken lengths of water pipe, or may be regulation sticks used sidewise rather than endwise, scrape the knobs or rub the copper sides of the tympani. Resonant stops are made from a set of finger bowls. A strange buzz is set vibrating from the wires across the double head of a snare drum. These perhaps are among the more customary variations.

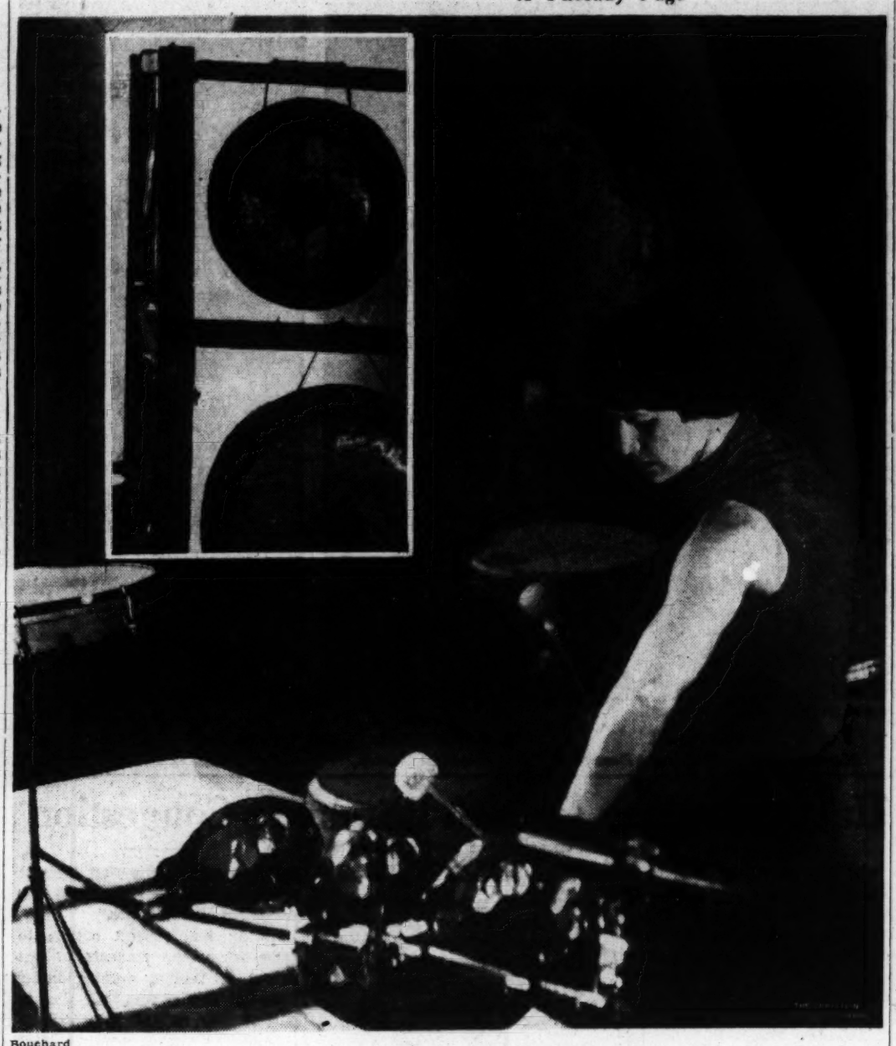
A more uncommon illustration of her imaginative adventuring is the way she converted a flaw in a kettledrum into a source of musical sound. Accidentally, of course, a dent was made in the side. But it was not accidental when she stroked it with the felt end of a wooden drumstick to see what would come forth. And the sharp, bell-like tone that issued from the inadvertent hollow added one more sound effect to her repertory.

These effects are no meretricious tricks. They are intrinsically music, new musical sounds unfolding in experiment, growing out of dance impulsion. They are influencing modern movement and modern music, expanding the scope of each.

To Miss Boas, composition for the dance is a matter of paraphrasing—the movement phrase into the percussion phrase—not in repetitious exactness, but in catching latent timbres, underlying rhythms. And sympathetic playing for the dance hangs on a movement perception that gives tonal shading and dynamic breath.

Always it is the vision of dance that is before her, mostly in group choreography. It is the dramatic relationship between groups, or of the individual to the group, that interests her. The crash of cymbals, to her, gives a feeling of many people. A group of dancers, beating shallow hand drums as they move, speak to each other in a give and take of sound and movement.

The liquid tone of the wood block, the mellow note of brass, the rare bong of an African bell that looks like a small iron coal shovel, the beautiful chords from a gong's reverberation, the delicate nuances and dynamic intensities of the batterie, all, in her estimation, are aural components of the dance. Miss Boas makes them music as well.



Bouchard

Franziska Boas, among her percussion instruments.

The Charm of Remembrance

By Harold Hobson

London

Time passing, time past; the haze of memory: old quarrels and old reconciliations: the shadow of the fireguard on the nursery ceiling; the stable clock striking away the hours of childhood; the long, long thoughts of youth; these are the elements, used many times before in songs and stories, that give freshness and charm to "Dear Octopus" at the Queen's, and "Good-bye, Mr. Chips" at the Shaftesbury.

"Dear Octopus" is perhaps Miss Dodie Smith's best play; it is certainly the best play written in recent years by an English dramatist in the Chekhov manner. This may seem like praise of the order of the famous and affecting poem:

> There was a young fellow named Gover,
> Who bowled fifteen wides in an over:
> Which had never been done,
> By a clergyman's son,
> On a Friday, in August, at Dover.

But in reality the compliment to Miss Smith is much more comprehensive, and nedged about with qualifications of considerably less potent force. For since the eventful evening in 1925 when the Oxford Playhouse re-introduced "The Cherry Orchard" to the English stage, the London theater has rarely been without one or more examples of that interplay of character, and speculation about the immensities, and nostalgic remembrance of a happier past, which are among the essentials of the work of Russia's leading modern dramatist.

A family re-union during a weekend in late autumn in a large country house in North Essex is the occasion of the play; and such slight elements of story as it possesses are concerned with the discovery that the son of the house, Nicholas Randolph (Mr. John Gielgud), is in love with his mother's faithful companion, Grace Fenning (Miss Angela Baddeley), and the repairing of confidence between the mother, Dora Randolph (Dame Marie Tempest), and one of her daughters, Cynthia (Miss Valerie Taylor), who brings with her a nebulous but disturbing Parisian past.

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The strength of the play is not in its story but in its atmosphere, and in particular in Miss Smith's skill at taking a common incident in daily life, putting it upon the stage without exaggeration or caricature, and making it heartily amusing. In the nursery scene in "Dear Octopus" three children are seated painting at a table; one by one their parents enter, look over the children's shoulders, begin to make suggestions, put in a stroke or two of their own, and then dispossess the children completely: until, where there had been three children industriously painting, three adults are left, painting no less industriously. At touches of verisimilitude like this, or that other scene in which Grace Fenning is left marooned on the top of the wardrobe by the laughing Nicholas, Miss Smith is unrivaled. "Dear Octopus" is essentially a well-balanced play, and no single part stands out. But Mr. Gielgud gives a performance of easy mastery, and Dame Marie Tempest glitters like a jewel.

In "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," adapted from the novel by Mr. James Hilton, the story is of more account than in "Dear Octopus," though even here it is subordinate to something else—this time the delineation of character. We see Mr. Chips when he is young, and we see him again when he is very, very old; we see him as a nervous young schoolmaster apprehensively facing his first "prep"; we find him in early middle age introducing his young wife to the Masters' Common Room.

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We listen to the speech-making at his retirement on the eve of the war, and see him come back three years later to help in the disarranged work of the school. This is one of the best scenes in the play, the construing of Caesar's Gallic War during an air raid being extremely effective. It all adds up to the presentation of an ordinary and simple character, kindly, hard-working, conscientious—perhaps in real life, though not on the stage, a trifle dull—who sheds over everyone he meets the light of a personality endlessly attractive. Of sugary stuff, the play is sugar of the highest quality. Mr. Leslie Banks's performance as Mr. Chips is the centerpiece of the whole drama; a most beautiful and moving presentation.

A New Luminary of the Violin

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Using as medium the D minor Concerto (No. 4) of Vieuxtemps, Robert Viroval, the latest addition to the array of astonishing young violinists, conquered absolutely the first American audience of his confronting when he appeared in Carnegie Hall as soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony on the evening of Nov. 3.

The youth, said to be in his eighteenth year, is a native of Daruvar, a mountain town once in Hungary, now in Yugoslavia. He studied in Bucharest and afterward in Budapest, where Jenö Hubay, who eventually taught him, declared: "He plays so beautifully as to astonish even me." Further achievements were the winning of first prizes in the international contest for violinists and cellists at Vienna a year ago last summer and subsequently in the Concours Ysaye at Brussels. And now New York.

The young Viroval differs from the run of fiddling fledglings (though it must be admitted he already has had a good deal of experience) in the enormous verve and dash, the gypsy-like joyousness and freedom of his performance. With him gaiety is indeed strength. His exuberance and spontaneity carry him triumphantly over every hazard and hurdle.

Along with this superb technical equipment goes a no less astonishing control. For all the appearance of impetuosity and abandon, the young player was in complete command of himself and his means. Though his feats of bravura were positively hair-raising, he could also make his fiddle sing in long and linked phrases of an exquisite shading and elegance, as befits the period of Vieuxtemps. Yet never did he descend from his patrician heights to a commonplace sentimentality, and never did he forget that the fiddle in its very essence is a chic and sparkling instrument.

Treated as he treated it, the Vieuxtemps concerto is no period or museum exhibit, but really a minor masterpiece—whether in its Adagio religioso, its glinting and capricious Scherzo, or the flashing armor of its Finale marziale. Throughout the performance, too, John Barbirolli and the Philharmonic-Symphony men collaborated remarkably well with the soloist. The audience gave the youth a tremendous ovation, beginning, indeed, with an irrepressible outburst after the second of the concerto's four movements.

The program offered likewise two symphonies—one in A by Boccherini, before the concerto, and the omnipresent Second of Sibelius, as valedictory. The symphony selected from among the 116 attributed to Boccherini had never been performed by the Philharmonic-Symphony before. It dates from 1787, when the composer was approaching 50, and was presented on this occasion with orchestration edited by Karl Geiringer. It proved to be a delightfully melodious and engaging work, noteworthy in particular for the delicious trio of the Minuet, with its dancing motive for solo flute, and the foreshadowing of Beethoven in the ensuing Andante. The orchestra played the symphony capitally, special honors going to John Amans, the first flute.

The young Viroval has been by no means the only violinist to grace the local scene in recent days. Fiddle and bow, in fact, have been pretty amply represented. Erica Morini, one of the most accomplished of woman violinists, again effectively demonstrated her talents in a Town Hall matinée on Oct. 29. The following afternoon brought Iso Briselli to the same hall, and there again, on the evening of Oct. 31, Max Pollikoff held forth in a program that boasted two novelties—a concerto by Morton Gould and Mr. Pollikoff's own "Soliloquy."

Art After the Crisis

By Jan Gordon

London

In actual practice the World War, once well under way, proved to be a considerable stimulus to the progress of British art. Many of our present prominent painters found their true level at that time, and quite a few have hardly surpassed what they did under that tremendous urge. Art, after all, is a question of keenly desiring to say something, and when it comes to war one has, as a rule, something quite forcible to say. But the no man's land that lies between peace and war, a tract over which Europe so painfully has just passed, is of no value whatever either as a stimulus to art production or as the promoter of a mood in which to look contentedly at pictures.

Oddly enough, although picture exhibitions are events the dates for which are fixed sometimes more than a year ahead, the opening of the present season has been uncommonly delayed, just as though a year ago some premonition of the present crisis hung in the air. One or two galleries hit the date so exactly that the mere postponement of the varnishing day from the beginning to the end of the same week made all the difference between an empty, dismal ceremony and a fairly cheerful one.

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Now, however, that things have resumed their progress in a sense of uneasy peace, the chief artistic problem presenting itself is that of the everyday British artist. This problem has been vividly brought to the front by the poignancy of Picasso's terrible decoration on the bombing of "Guernica," with its accompanying drawings, on the one hand, and the forcible decorative realism of the Canadian paintings (already reviewed in these columns), on the other. These exhibits must be contrasted with the three annual British exhibitions, that of the Goupil Salon, which contains a good representative group of younger British realists; the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, which is academism and good near-academism and the New English Art Club, which used to represent the British developments out of impressionism, but which this year has spread its nets a bit wider.

Picasso's hideous but convincing expressions of panic, despair and grief by means of combined abstraction, expressionism and surrealism, in "Guernica" and in the drawings, notably those of the "Weeping Women," would not properly come into this review did they not throw into such vivid contrast the rather muted qualities of our genteel British art as revealed at the three exhibitions. So, too, does the Canadian show of what might well be called muscular aestheticism.

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True, we could not hope to sup on the sheer violence of these Picassos every day. It is in no way a domesticated art. But the vivid strength of Canadians, though quite a lot of it may be due to over-emphasis, does tend to make our normal British painters appear mild indeed. One is reminded of the epigram:

> Two voices, one is of the deep
> And one is of an old, half-witted sheep,
> And Wordsworth, both are thine.

A really distressing blend of the Wordsworthian qualities seems far too rife among the painters of the day. But regrettably, the sheepiness is rather more in evidence than the depth.

It is true that sheepiness (not exactly sheepishness, which has acquired a rather different significance) is a characteristic of painters. They have got into the habit of gathering into schools—next year, I forecast, there will be a flourishing school of Guernicists—and from this point of view, maybe, the Canadians are almost as much sheep as the British. One or two brave painters founded the Canadian method and the rest flock merrily along. Again, mere force in art is not necessarily of value in itself. Nevertheless, looking round the British exhibitions and remembering that these painters have the whole gamut from primrose-yellow to deep-violet in the way of colors and the total range of from white to black in value, one is constrained to feel how timidly on the whole the contemporary British School attacks the problems of paint. One might almost say that taken on the normal line British art is so solicitous of taste that quite half of the possible flavor has evaporated.

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Two notable exceptions among the painters of the month are the exhibitions of Graham Sutherland at Rosenberg and Helft's Gallery and Vivian Pitchforth at Wildenstein's. Graham Sutherland cannot be labeled either an abstractionist or a surrealist. Most of his paintings are made from drawings taken direct from nature, but nature, passing through the filter of an imaginative mind, becomes translated into images at first strange enough, but basically so closely in contact with the model that the preface writer is right when he claims that with a little practise one can see for oneself "Graham Sutherlands" in nature. Not always though. Sometimes in this question of Sutherland and nature one is reminded of Humpty Dumpty's attitude toward words: "The question is, which is to be master."

The question does not arise in the recent watercolors of Pitchforth. These owe something to Segonzac and Vlaminck but they are by no means merely Pitched-forth Segonzacs. The incisive, intelligent attitude towards nature as a model containing stimulus is there, the deliberately descriptive methods is basically similar. But Pitchforth's range is now more flexible than Segonzac's and more catholic than Vlaminck's. These large, broadly summarized, incisive watercolors must be counted among the most remarkable feats produced for some time in this peculiarly British art. Pitchforth is still, as a painter, a young man, and his progress will be of considerable interest.

The Wood Jubilee

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

So far, the outstanding event of the autumn musical season has been the Jubilee Concert given to mark Sir Henry Wood's fiftieth anniversary as a conductor. Three choirs, numbering 700 voices, four orchestras and a galaxy of solo singers, under the baton of Sir Henry, celebrated the occasion with a Niagara of sound that made not only the welkin but the Royal Albert Hall and every tuned-in radio ring. The statisticians informed us that Sir Henry had conducted nearly 3,000 promenade concerts, 1,000 Sunday concerts, and 600 symphony concerts. The total for the half century was computed to be somewhere near 5,000. Impressive as these figures may be, they do not include the unnumbered thousands of persons who owe to Sir Henry their first introduction to serious musical art.

The "Proms," which have just completed their forty-fourth season, have had two great educational results—they created a big new public for the best orchestral music and have revolutionized the standards of English orchestral playing.

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In an article contributed to the London press, Sir Henry described the English orchestra as he found it. "Violin tone was terribly rough, and one looked forward with deep misgivings to the approach of a solo passage. Everybody bowed anyhow. The viola section . . . was recruited almost entirely from those who had failed to reach even the wretched standard that prevailed among the violins. Double-basses sawed harshly with the short bows that were then used. . . . The wood-wind of 50 years ago was beginning to emerge from that strident tone of oboes and bassoons which was believed to be the Handel tradition. Horn playing was still incredibly bad. . . . One dreaded anything in the nature of a solo-horn passage. If it came off it was just a lucky chance."

Oddly enough, trumpets and trombones, although their pianissimo left something to be desired, were as good as those of today. Even among the strings excellent individual players could be found, but inevitably their tone was lost in the general scratch and scrape. As Sir Henry reminds us, in the old days an orchestral musician was regarded as one incapable of playing a solo decently. Today you might search a crack English orchestra in vain for one who couldn't. There must be few of our first-rate players who have not graduated through the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

But Sir Henry is more than a pioneer, in England, of first-rate orchestral playing. Even in the earliest "Prom" days the programs, frankly popular, began to undergo a subtle metamorphosis. The classics began to creep in and after a time came the experiment of one night a week devoted to novelties. Young composers, native and foreign, were given the ears of an audience for a first time. The musical plant so wisely and patiently tended had begun the germination now recorded in English musical history.

It is interesting to learn that Sir Henry recognizes the orchestra's debt to "contemporary" composers, "whose demands upon the players' technique seem to be insatiable." "I remember years ago," he goes on to say, "how some of the members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra grumbled at the difficulties of the third movement of Tchaikovsky's 'Pathetic' symphony, and that I replied: 'This is nothing to what you will be asked to play 20 years hence. So cheer up!'" Sir Henry was a true prophet and, for much longer than 20 years now, composers have kept players busy trying to cheer up. The results, as he says, are astonishing.

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Sir Henry was once described as a democratic force in music. There may be no significance in the fact that at one period he specialized in Russian music but his aim, like that of Moussorgsky, seems always to have been to bring music into closer relationship with everyday life. He understands an audience, whatever its degree of musical culture, as well as he does his orchestra and enjoys the complete confidence of both—he never lets them down.

The eclecticism of the man and the musician was reflected in the Jubilee program. Rachmaninoff played his C minor piano concert, the huge chorus sang Bach, Handel and Sullivan, the horses' hoofs of the Valkyrie thundered over the radios of Europe, we heard the flying banners of Arnold Bax's "London Pageant" and, most interesting of all to the musician, Vaughan Williams' "Serenade to Music" for 16 voices and orchestra. Written specially for the occasion, this is a setting of some lines, alight with Shakespearean word-magic, from "The Merchant of Venice." Here, even over the radio, was loveliness adorning loveliness. It would be impossible to imagine anything less like the usual piéce d'occasion.

Modern Museum Acquisitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Having had an unusual opportunity to survey the American field in arranging the exhibition which it sent to Paris last summer, the Museum of Modern Art put the finishing touch to its venture recently by acquiring 10 pieces of painting and sculpture for its American Art Collection. Together with four other recent acquisitions, including gifts, the new objects have been placed on view at the museum in its temporary quarters in Rockefeller Center.

The pieces on display may be divided stylistically into two groups—naturalistic and abstract. In the latter category there is an early marble composition of two heads by Jacob Epstein, the American sculptor, who has resided for many years in London, and an oil composition by Albert Eugene Gallatin, the New York artist and collector, who founded several years ago, at New York University, the Gallery of Living Art for the display of recent examples of the abstract art of different countries. Also in the more advanced styles is a sensitive and imaginative work in oils by Miss Loren MacIver, a young New York artist, whose individuality was much commented upon at the time of her first exhibition here last winter.

More naturalistic in style, the remaining gifts and portraits include varied subjects, from a full-length portrait by Eugene Speicher of Miss Katharine Cornell, the actress, to Maurice Sterne's exotic painting of Balinese women in a canvas called "Resting at the Bazaar."

Mr. Sterne is represepted not only by the Balinese picture, which he painted in 1912, but by one of his charming portraits, done many years later in Anticoli. The latter, entitled "Girl in Blue Chair," is much warmer in color and aptly illustrates the emergence of his style from the somber tonalities of his early painting into the airy, colorful effects which he shows in his work at the present time. Two other artists who are represented may be said to illustrate in painting the trend toward decorative color, which is very attractively exhibited in their works—in the landscape "Ordnance Island, Bermuda," by Niles Spencer, in one instance, and in the portrait, "Girl in Green," by Nicolai Cikovsky, in the other.

The group is not without its evidences of strongly individualized temperament in painting and sculpture. Two artists who give striking indications of this trait are Yasuo Kuniyoshi, whose self-portrait, "The Golfer," is included among the recent paintings, and Minna Harkavy, a relative newcomer to the ranks of American sculpture, whose large bronze group, "Miner's Family," is a notable addition to the museum's sculpture collection. The latter shows a distinctly unconventional composition of the "family" subject, with only the heads and the upper portions of the bodies of the subjects massed in a close-formed group. Other pieces acquired were Ernest L. Blumenschein's painting, "Jury for Trial of a Sheepherder," Anne Goldthwaite's "Her Daughter," and two sculptures, John B. Flannagan's "The Triumph of the Egg" and Reuben Nakian's "Young Calf."

C. B.

Chicago's Forty-Ninth Annual

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Each year people wonder if an annual show will be distinctly different from other shows and if we shall find that the art of our country has taken a sudden change for the better or the worse. As a rule the verdict is that the show is about the same, for art changes slowly in spite of the hordes of experimenters and amateurs parading as artists who always rush after the latest fad.

This year, however, the forty-ninth annual exhibition of American Paintings and Sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago does seem to present a different aspect. It is a livelier, more colorful show than those of the last three or four years, and much freer from propaganda and deliberate pessimism, or might one even say "sulks"? Indeed I am often driven to wonder if the majority of artists are really grown-up people, so much do they, like young children, cling to the fierce rapture of being misunderstood. The world seems at times to be full of self-elected martyrs, but this show is refreshingly free of them. Whether a wider artistic horizon or a determined jury is responsible, I am hardly in a position to state.

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There is great variety, from color fantasies, such as "Little River," by Francis Chapin, who won the Norman Waite Harris Silver Medal and prize of $500, to the sharply characterized and crisply painted portrait of "A Man," by Sidney Dickinson. There are a few abstractions of the ordinary type (for there seems to be little to choose between the abstractions, one ordinarily sees at exhibitions), but a "Man Sewing," by Theodore Roszak, is handsomely patterned in a geometric way, and one of the richest pieces of color that could be desired—one of the very good pictures in the exhibition.

The sculpture is more interesting than usual. One of the bronzes, "Kneeling Figure," by Robert Laurent, won the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan Art Institute Medal, and was purchased for the permanent collection of the Art Institute.

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The public shows particular interest in the portraits of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, by Robert Brackman. They can, however, be called hardly more than fair likenesses. The other particular favorite is an amazing picture by Peter Blume, called "The Eternal City." It is a fair-sized canvas crowded, with tiny figures participating in all sorts of dramatic episodes. The scene is laid in an old forum, and there are ruined buildings above and caves and cellars beneath, all peopled with the dramatis personae. One is reminded of old fifteenth-century Hieronymus Bosch's detailed paintings of weird landscapes.

The Norman Waite Harris bronze medal and prize of $300 was won by Esther Williams, with a circus picture called "Waiting for the Cue." Francis Watkins of Philadelphia won the Kohnstamm prize of $250 for the most commendable painting with a picture called "Springtime," a rather slight and somewhat aimless color fantasy of a young woman playing a cello. The Martin B. Cahn prize of $100 for the best painting by a Chicago artist went to Christian Abrahamson for a portrait of an elderly woman, called "The Spirit of the Clan." The William M. R. French Memorial Gold Medal was won by a finely designed and modelled terra cotta head by Alfred Lenzi.

Trap Doors at the Mercury

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The Mercury Theater, after some weeks of hesitancy, has begun its second season with a production of Georg Büchner's "Danton's Death." It is not a happy beginning, in spite of the fact that in a number of respects the production is a brilliant one. It happens also to look very like a minor theatrical trick. And Orson Welles has cut the Büchner play down until it is a mere emaciated string of small and meaningless incidents.

Mr. Welles boiled down Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" for last season without eliminating its significance. On the present occasion he uses what he leaves of the Büchner play simply as an exercise in stunt lighting and staging. The little stage of the Mercury Theater gapes with open trap doors leading through large holes to the blackness beneath. There are moments when only a few square feet of stage remain for the actors to walk upon.

The lighting is adroit, sharp rays picking groups of actors or individuals out of the darkness when their time comes to speak. But when their time comes they have little to say that makes sense. Men stand alone on the stage and harangue audible but invisible mobs. A cyclorama surrounds the small stage, a curving curtain that is a mass of gaunt faces changing color as the lights upon them change. Platforms rise and fall. The eye finds much in this "Danton" to interest it.

But for the ear and the thought there is little. What does the play say, what does the author mean? Nothing with any definiteness. And what we find in it we have no way of knowing whether Büchner meant or not. All proportions and emphases are those of Orson Welles, not of the man who wrote the play. Now it seems an argument fit for the mouths of fascists, now it appears to point out the weakness of the liberal attitude, again it may mean that revolution is as natural as a cyclone or an avalanche. There is something in it for everybody, yet no one can leave it with a sense of satisfaction. Mr. Welles is simply playing with his toy, making the theater a show window for his wares.

"Run Sheep, Run," a playful comedy by Raymond Knight, brings Hugh O'Connell back from Hollywood to the stage of the Windsor. A pleasant, puzzled fellow always, Mr. O'Connell plays a New York columnist who writes of the big city from the point of view of a small-town boy, puts into his paragraphs nostalgic references to the little town he came from.

Then one day he goes back to his home town to attend a high school reunion. And he can't stand it. Everything is as it was save that his friends, after 25 years, have grown up and married and had children. He has changed. They are what they were, dull, narrow-minded. Only one, the daughter of the girl he once loved, can make his visit agreeable. And she, yearning for life as it is lived in the city, makes a pal of him at once, imagines that he is in love with her, flies to the city in order to be in his apartment waiting for him when he gets home, thus causing him great embarrassment.

It is an amusing theme. There is fun in some of the lines. But the author has not been skillful enough to make the most of his notions, nor the director wise enough to know just how the thing should be played. The result is decidedly muted entertainment.

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Brilliant Opening for New Ballet Russe

The new Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo set up its enchanting playland on the stage of the Opera House last night, with a procession of new names and faces, new sets and costumes in a program of ballets new to Boston, that built from the porcelain delicacy of Fokine's "L'Epreuve d'Amour," through the riotous profusion of "Bogatyri," to the infectious exuberance of "Gaîté Parisienne"—the latter two fresh from the hand of Leonide Massine, artistic director, chief choregrapher, maitre de ballet and premieur danseur of the company.

Massine has wrought a marvel of organization in the gathering of new talents and the assembling of those more familiar to American audiences, so that the cosmopolitan company of his selection reaches a standard of excellence not seen before in this generation.

Alicia Markova, Michel Panaieff, Nathalie Krassovska, Frederic Franklin, Lubov Roudenko, Nini Theilade, among new principal dancers, Alexandra Danilova, Lubov Rostova, Marc Platoff and Roland Guerard, among those of former acquaintance, as well as a host of dancers of secondary roles, and a corps de ballet trained largely in the René Blum Company, were all revealed advantageously.

Jean Yazvinsky, the régisseur général, did a consummate bit of miming as the Mandarin in "L'Epreuve d'Amour," a one-act ballet which successfully follows its choregrapher's own presentation of being able to tell its story without resort to program notes, and of gaining unity of effect by oneness of music, décor and action, without the disturbing elements of entrées, set pieces and bows. The Mozart score, recently discovered, and said to have been written for just such a playful "chinoiserie," the lovely palette of Derain's sets and costumes, were thoroughly in the vein. Markova showed a glimpse of the classical finish that will no doubt have wider scope in tonight's "Giselle." To the roles of the Lover and the Butterfly, Panaieff and Roudenko brought welcome gifts. The Ambassador was not danced by Guérard as announced, and in the confusion of new faces it was not possible to determine who did, just as in that confusion, a dancer who stood out for clean cut style in his depiction of a fop will have to be designated as "The One With the Muff."

The lavish scenes of the prolonged spectacle-ballet "Bogatyri," its glittering pageantry of costumes and curtains, make their designer, Nathalie Gontcharova, its chief contributor. It is Russian folk tale on the grand scale, the stage bustling with animation, picture following picture, in a wealth of gorgeousness that verges on weariness to the eye. The long roster of participating dancers became an honor roll. Danilova danced the dreaming Princess, Krassovska the Tartar Princess. Franklin, Platoff, Max Kirbos, Theilade, Rostova, figured importantly.

Of course the pièce de résistance was the sparkling "Gaité Parisienne." Here the animation is more compact. Every stroke tells. From

The Arts in Boston

the opening octet of waiters and girl attendants, the audience response is spontaneous and complete. Danilova, the Glove-seller; Delarova, the Flower Girl; Rostova, a celebrity of the hour, La Lionne, dance their delectable roles delectably. Franklin and Platoff, a Baron and an Officer, Panaieff, Guérard and Marcel Fenchel, soldiers, cocodettes and dandies, all high light this bewitching period-piece of Paris in the nineties. There is a beautifully staged rhythmic brawl, a riotous can-can by the corps de ballet, a humorously romantic interlude to the Barcarolle, for the inevitable music is from Offenbach. Massine, the Peruvian on what appears to be his first visit to Paris, is superb. The choregraphy he has devised for this role, and his execution of it, are incomparable.

Needless to say, the performance was greeted with an ovation at the close. Efrem Kurts directed throughout. M. L.

"The Boys from Syracuse"

George Abbott presented his first musical comedy last night at the Shubert Theater. Called "The Boys from Syracuse," it is based on Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." Mr. Abbott provided the book and directed the production. The music was supplied by Richard Rodgers and the lyrics were written by Lorenz Hart. George (without the "s") Balanchine invented the dances, Jo Mielziner designed some clever scenery, including a movable and revolving house, and Irene Sharaff dressed the players in costumes full of color and life. The first-night audience received the piece cordially.

We hope nobody will protest that Mr. Abbott has desecrated the shrine of Shakespeare. "The Comedy of Errors" is a farce. It lends itself readily to treatment as musical comedy. Mr. Abbott has followed the plot closely. He has also made the most of the element of ribaldry which is inherent in the play. His lines and Mr. Hart's lyrics, if not exactly coarse, carry a leer with them.

The surprising thing about this opus is that it is George Abbott's. His productions are famous above all for speed and precision. These qualities are conspicuously absent in "The Boys from Syracuse." There is too much wordage, too much sentiment, and not enough action. Mr. Abbott has not yet adapted his technique to musical comedy.

Mr. Rodgers must bear some of the blame, too. There are good things in his score, which nevertheless does not escape monotony. This is due partly to the stickiness of some of the songs, but more fundamentally to a lack of variety. The score seems to have been conceived almost entirely in common time. It lags badly in many places. In fact it does not really come to life until half way through the second act, with an item called "Sing for Your Supper."

There are shortcomings in the company, too, and one of them is a scarcity of singing voices. Several of the men had good baritones, but they were lonely. Ronald Graham, the Antipholus of Ephesus, sang better than he acted. Eddie Albert, the other Antipholus, a young veteran of Abbott farces, did not distinguish himself in either field. Indeed he seemed ill at ease in musical comedy, most of all when it came to finding the pitch.

Acting honors went to Jimmy Savo, the Dromio of Syracuse, who devoted his peculiar talents to some characteristically amusing clowning. Teddy Hart, the other Dromio, partnered him remarkably well.

The dancing fared rather better than the musical side. Betty Bruce did some agile exercises in a style which combined tap and acrobatic, and joined with Heidi Vosseler and George Church in a medley of ballet and tap. Mr. Church did a series of double turns in the air with assurance, and displayed generally a hearty vigor in his dancing. Mr. Savo triumphed in this field with a hilarious burlesque of "L'Après-midi d'un Faune." L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The postponed opening of the latest edition of Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds," at the Majestic Theater, is set for tonight.

"Shadow and Substance," at the Wilbur, and "Lightnin'," at the Colonial, are in their final week.

Vinton Freedley's farce, "The Flying Ginzburgs," opens Thursday night at the Plymouth.

The San Carlo Opera Company will open with "Carmen" on Nov. 17, an engagement of 10 days at the Opera House.

The Playwrights' Company's third production, "American Landscape," will be presented Nov. 21 at the Wilbur. It is an American piece by Elmer Rice, featuring Arthur Byron.

On the following evening, Dwight Deere Wiman will introduce his new musical, "Great Lady," at the Shubert. It deals with the career of Eliza Jumel, and stars Norma Terriss and Tullio Carminati.

Also on Nov. 22, the Federal Theater will submit "Dr. Faustus" in a modernistic production at the Copley.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 9

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Flood Conference At Springfield Is Called by Walsh

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—Plans to clear obstructions from western Massachusetts streams, to prevent bottlenecks in case of freshets next spring, will confront a flood conference to meet at Springfield on Thursday at the summons of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Senator Walsh said he expected that the session, to be attended by city and town officials and industrial owners, would produce "a plan that will take care of the work temporarily and remove the fears of property owners as to what may happen in the event of a severe spring freshet.

"The meeting will deal particularly with the flood damage on the Hoosac, Miller, Otter, Ware, Quaboag, Quinnabog and Nashua Rivers."

He said the War Department had agreed to assign army engineers to direct WPA workers so that the work "will not be out of harmony with the final flood control projects."

Senator Walsh explained he summoned the conference after determining "no definite flood control project could possibly be developed on these rivers for two years, possibly longer."

The Moon in Total Eclipse

Wide World

As New York Saw It

This picture of the lunar eclipse was made at 5:35 p. m. on Nov. 7 from the Empire State Building. The tall building is the Chrysler Building.

Total Eclipse of the Moon

(Continued from Page 9)

around the earth were in the same plane as the path the earth follows in its annual journey around the sun—then there would be two eclipses ever 29 days, one of the sun and one of the moon.

But the moon's orbit is just a bit off kilter from the earth's, cutting it in two points, called the "nodes." It is like a hoop half of whose circumference is in a tub of water. And unless one of these nodes just happens to be in a line with the earth and the sun, the moon will pass above or below and there will be no eclipse.

Further, if the nodes maintained a constant relation to the earth and sun then this line-up would happen twice a year. The nodes however, are revolving about the earth at the rate of one revolution every 19 years, which has the effect of moving up the time the nodes come into line with the sun, about 20 days each year. All of which means there are two "eclipse months," when eclipses are possible, separated by about 172 days. This year they were May and November. Last year they were June and November-December.

New Stonington Post Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau and Postmaster General Farley approved today appropriation of $75,000 for a new post office at Stonington, Conn.

Early Voting Gives Indication Of Record Off-Year Balloting

(Continued from Page 9)

Brennan (D). For Secretary of State the opponents are Frederic W. Cook (R) and Mrs. Katherine A. Foley (D), for State Treasurer, William E. Hurley (R) and Owen Gallagher (D); for State Auditor, Russell A. Wood (R) and Thomas H. Buckley (D) and for Attorney General, Clarence A. Barnes (R) and Paul A. Dever (D).

Unlike many other states holding elections today, the New Deal is not necessarily a major issue. Only in the Ninth Congressional District contest between Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts and Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of the late Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University, is the New Deal playing a major role. Mr. Eliot is a young New Deal lawyer.

Dog Has His Day

A new element was found at the polls today, as uniformed taxicab drivers distributed literature for and against the referendum to eliminate special taxicab stands. One of the most amusing stunts witnessed during the early voting hours was the use of a small dog to plead the case of the independent cab drivers supporting the referendum. The dog, wearing a blanket containing the legend, "Vote Yes on Question No. 2," was being paraded back and forth near a Boston polling place.

Considerable comment was heard from persons seeing a Curley "Back to Work" signs draped over a WPA project billboard on Huntington Avenue near the Jamaicaway overpass.

Meanwhile, Republican leaders were rejoicing over the sunny, warm election day, which meant thousands of additional Republican ballots will be cast. In fact, until today, the G. O. P. leaders had only one worry regarding their election success, the possibility of bad weather. However, rain is not anticipated until tonight, too late to keep Republican voters indoors in the country districts.

Both parties wound up their campaigns last night in the usual whirlwind fashion, with radio speeches, red fire and uproarious rallies prominent on the program.

Mr. Saltonstall toured Brookline, Newton, Belmont, Watertown and several wards of Boston. His biggest reception came at Newton Center where a huge torchlight automobile parade was staged.

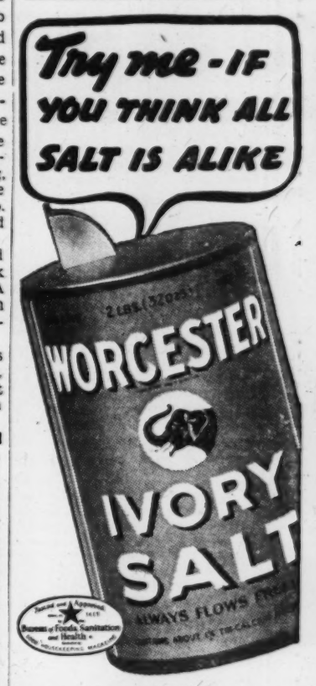
Mr. Curley sped to rallies at Brighton, Hyde Park, Dorchester, East Boston, and ended with a huge rally in his home district in Roxbury where he started his political career 40 years ago.

Boston-Glasgow U. S. Line Planned

The port of Boston is to have an American flag steamship service for both passengers and freight to Glasgow, the only line from Glasgow to the United States flying Old Glory.

This is disclosed by Fred J. Lamb, agent of the United States Lines at Boston, who explains that the extension of the route now operating to Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast, so to include Glasgow, will begin with the Nov. 20 sailing of steamer American Importer.

Fortnightly service is planned and the running time to Boston is eight days. Vessels from Glasgow, touching at Boston, terminate their voyage at New York.



The 2 Pound Can Saves you Money

It you want to save money, be sure to look at the *"net weight"* the government requires printed on every package of salt. Worcester Ivory Salt contains 2 full pounds (32 ounces) *net weight* in every package.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "The Nature of the Modern World-Civilization in the Machine Age."

8:00 WEEI Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Moral Code," story by Irving Reis.

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc) Harvard University series in American History: "Anglo-American Diplomatic Relations: (3) Recent Times," Prof. James P Baxter.

8:30 WNAC "For Men Only": interviews with Glenda Farrell, screen player; Henny Youngman, comedian; Cyrus Wicker, treasure hunter; football comment; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ "Information Please": George Kaufman, master of ceremonies; John Kieran; Oscar Levant; W. E. Woodward; F. P. Adams.

8:33 WEEI Al Jolson and company; Beatrice Lillie and Kate Smith, guests.

9:30 WEEI Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Jack Dempsey and Hannah Williams, guests.

10:00 WNAC Bob Hope's variety show; Chico Marx, guest; soloists; orchestra.

Election Returns

6:20 WBZ Early bulletins.
7:00 WAAB Early returns (one hour).
7:00 WEEI Early returns.
7:30 WEEI Early returns.
7:30 WBZ Returns and special features.
8:00 WBZ Returns and special features.
8:00 WAAB Returns (five minutes).
8:30 WEEI Returns (three minutes).
8:30-12 midnight WAAB Election returns and special features until outcome of election is decided.
8:45 WMEX Election returns.
9:30-12 midnight WBZ Election returns and special features, until outcome of election is decided.
10:15 WMEX Election returns.
10:30 WEEI Election returns.
10:45 WMEX Election returns.
11:15 WEEI Election returns until outcome of election is decided.
11:30 WNAC Election returns until outcome of election is decided.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WM..-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Music; Election	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Music; G. Heatter	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; Returns	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Election News	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Interviews	Harry De Angelis Orch.
7:00 Election; music	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Election Returns	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Election Returns	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Election Returns	Election News and	Commentator	Election Returns	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Election Returns	Special Features	"Don't You Believe It"	Election Returns	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Election News and Special Features	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Election; "The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15				Vocal Trio
8:30 Election; Al Jolson's program	"Information, Please"; questions and answers	"For Men Only"; variety show	Election Returns and Special Features	"Consolairs"
8:45				Election Returns
9:00 'Everybody's Music'	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson	Election Returns and Special Features	Variety Hour
9:15 'Everybody's Music'				Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; Election	Election News and Special Features	"Fiber McGee"; variety program	Election Returns and Special Features	Variety Hour
9:45				Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	Election News and	Variety Show with Bob	Election Returns and	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	Special Features	Hope; guests	Special Features	Election Returns
10:30 Election Returns	Election News and	Hollywood comment	Election Returns and	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Election Returns	Special Features	"Uncle Ezra"	Special Features	Election Returns
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Election News	News Service	Election Returns and	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Election Returns	and Special Features	Weather Service	Special Features	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Dance Music and	Election News and	Election Returns	Election Returns and	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:45 Election Returns	Special Features	Election Returns	Special Features	Election Returns

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Melodies"	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 'Everybody's Music'	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 'Everybody's Music'	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"; drama	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Food Secrets"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Anrus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Let's Talk It Over"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Shirley Howard, songs	"Sweet Music"
1:45 'This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Beverly Small, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk; Musical Roundup	"Two on Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Book Reviews
3:00 Columbia Keyboard	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Concert;	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 Maxe d'Albert,	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Pepper Young's Family	BBC Symphony Orch.	Religious program
3:45 Negro pianist	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Poetry and music	Religious program
4:00 Zonta program	"Club Matinee"; Nev-	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Network talk	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:15 Music; Neville	ille Chamberlain; from	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Hits and Encores"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:30 Chamberlain	London	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Berenaders"; vocal	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Gus Lazaro Ensemble	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Nan Wynn, songs	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	College of Music; Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Dance orchestra	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Dance orchestra	Commentator
9:00 Mystery drama	"Now and Then"; or-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Recorded Address by	"The Question Box"
9:15 Songs of the Island	chestra; vocalists	with Fred Allen and	Prime M. Chamberlain	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater; Ad-	"Festival of Music";	Company; interview;	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 olphe Menjou;	orchestra; soloist	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Sugar Cane" Davis' Or.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 Merkel; Buggies;	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Sparks; Baker	choir; orchestra	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	soloists; orchestra	Class and Dance	Sky"; orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Mal Hallett's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Mal Hallett's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	lem; variety

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CHEESE	MILD . . . Aged for months	LB.	19c
PORK AND BEANS	RICHMOND BRAND	16 OZ. TIN	5c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		46 OZ. TIN	19c
PEANUT BUTTER	FINAST U. S. No. 1 GRADE	2 LB. JAR	25c
BAKER'S COCOA		½ LB. TIN	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		½ LB. TIN	7c
TOMATOES	STANDARD RED RIPE	4 NO. 2 TINS	25c
BOSCO	MILK AMPLIFIER	12 OZ. JAR	23c
QUAKER OATS	20 OZ. PKG.	8c	
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY	½ LB. PKG.	17c
DAINTY JELL	ASSORTED FLAVORS	4 PKGS.	15c
DAINTY PUDDING	VANILLA or CHOCOLATE	4 PKGS.	15c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF		LGE. TIN	19c
BISQUICK	FOR BETTER BISCUITS	2½ LB. PKG.	28c
LUX TOILET SOAP		4 BARS	25c
LIFEBUOY SOAP		4 BARS	25c
RINSO		2 LGE. PKGS.	41c
OXYDOL		2 LGE. PKGS.	41c
O-CEDAR POLISH		4 OZ. BOT.	25c

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COOKIES	Fresh Made . . . in cello-phane bags. Wide selection.	BAG	19c
PREMIUM CRACKERS		1 LB. PKG.	15c
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Another opportunity to replenish your pantry shelves with all New Pack Canned Peas. Remember, these peas are only a few weeks from their pods. Buy at these special prices.

A REAL VALUE AT THIS LOW PRICE STANDARD	3 NO. 2 TINS	25c
SWEET TENDER GARDEN RICHMOND	2 NO. 2 TINS	23c
EXTRA FANCY TINY SIFTED FINAST	3 NO. 1 TINS 29c / 2 NO. 2 TINS	29c
GREAT BIG TENDER PEAS 'YOR' GARDEN	2 NO. 2 TINS	29c

MACARONI	Spaghetti or Elbows White Spray	8 OZ. PKG.	5c
PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY	20 OZ. PKG.	5c
LAKE SHORE HONEY		16 OZ. JAR	19c
SHRIMP	Fancy . . medium size	2 TALL TINS	25c
SPINACH	FANCY CALIFORNIA Entirely Gritless	2 11 OZ. TINS	15c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		2 12 OZ. TINS	35c
TONICS	MILLBROOK CLUB GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, LIME RICKEY and ALL RADIO FLAVORS. Price for contents only.	3 28 OZ. BOTS	23c
GOOD LUCK	LEMON PIE FILLING	2 PKGS.	17c
MARMALADE	MIRABEL PURE ORANGE	2 LB. JAR 27c / 1 LB. JAR	15c
SUNBRITE CLEANSER		3 TINS	14c
TOMATO PASTE	For Delicious Sauces	TIN	5c
PEARS	FINAST BARTLETT Delicious Halves in Heavy Syrup	2 LGE. TINS	37c

CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK
FINAST BRAND—Children enjoy this delicious drink. 1 LB. TIN 25c

STALEY'S CUBE STARCH
A new laundry product handy to use. Each cube contains an exact amount of gloss starch. 2 PKGS. 17c

MATCHES Ohio Blue Tip or Universal Reg. 20 cu. inch boxes 6 LGE. BXS. 21c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Failure of Virginians Against Columbia Has Caused New Concern for Harvard Coach

Cavaliers Evidently Cannot Offer Crimson Much Opposition

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia Cavaliers really caused the Harvard coaches some concern regarding their ability until last Saturday when they floundered before Columbia and took a 39-0 shellacking. Now the Harvard coaches are in the way of being concerned again, but this time from the opposite angle. The southerners, suh! are not blustering enough to make a game of it.

Only two games remain on the Harvard schedule, this one Saturday against Virginia, and the all-important Yale game, at New Haven the following Saturday. Now it was the hope of the Harvards to greet these southerners, don their helmets, and engage in a game scrimmage that would be beneficial. But apparently that is not to be.

The visiting Cavaliers are a disillusioned lot of once ambitious football players. They are under new coaching and up until Saturday had made encouraging progress, having defeated V. P. I., Maryland and William & Mary in succession. Just previous to that spurt they had been submerged 33-0 by Navy, but had discounted that and were hopeful of surprising Lou Little's Columbia Lions.

Those Lions were somewhat downcast and weary as a result of a terrific schedule, having beaten Yale, 27-14, Army, 20-18, and then took severe beatings from Colgate, 12-0, Penn, 14-13, and Cornell, 23-7, in succession. The ace of the team, Sid Luckman, was forced to the sideline along with the veteran tackle, Jack Wright. If ever the Cavaliers were to capitalize, here was the chance, but stagefright or something of a similar nature intervened and the Lions walked through for a 39-0 score.

Frank Murray, the Cavalier coach, hails from Maynard, Mass., and came to Virginia after coaching some excellent Marquette University teams. No doubt the Virginians are on the upward trend, but evidently are at least a year away as yet. The team is captained by John Acree, 188-pound guard, and has a brilliant all-round back by the name of Jim Gillette, Jr., who, possibly, might create a flutter or two in the Stadium. He is a shifty runner and line plunger whose dad, Jim, played for Virginia 25 years ago.

Although Gillette is a good forward passer, the Cavaliers have an even better one in Harry Dinwiddie, 167-pound back. Two heavy tackles are Art Bryant, 195, and Lee Mclaughlin, 210. How good they are remains to be seen because according to accounts of the Virginia-Columbia game, the Cavalier linemen were out-charged and dumped unceremoniously almost at will.

Frank Murray has a coaching staff comprised of John Kilcullen, former Yale end; Butch Slaughter, Michigan 1924 lineman; and Art Guepe, former brilliant Marquette back who played under Murray in 1935 and 1936.

Hockey Briefs

Bruins practiced at the Boston Arena this noon and Manager Art Ross was in good humor because of the showing of his rookies. Johnny Crawford played a grand game in Toronto and Detroit. Frank Brimsek tended smart goal in both affairs and the '38 line of Conacher, McReavy and Hill held their own in the major competition.

When the locals go to New York to play the Amerks Ross plans to use Thompson in the nets and probably will send Brimsek back to Providence. When and if Eddie Shore comes to terms, Crawford will also return to the Reds.

♦ ♦ ♦

Last year the Chicago Black Hawks were hampered with injuries throughout most of the season. Two have occurred already, Carl Voss has been home since early practice and now Jack Shill has an injury.

♦ ♦ ♦

Gordon Drillon creates a decisive problem for the Maple Leafs. The rangy, smooth right winger has a broken thumb and will not be ready for possibly a month. That right wing is one of the Leafs' weak spots even with Drillon available as evidenced in the purchase of Gus Marker former Maroon.

♦ ♦ ♦

In some quarters it is said that Conny Smythe spoke out of turn in quoting figures regarding the cost of refereeing. No figures bordering upon accuracy are made public often in hockey. The game is for the public but the business end is private.

Maine Harriers Win Team Honors

A new record was established yesterday in New England's 26th annual Intercollegiate cross-country run when Don Smith of University of Maine crossed the finish line of the Franklin Park course to become the first harrier to successfully defend his title in consecutive years.

The Maine junior, who won the freshman race two years ago and the varsity crown last year, paced his mates to an unexpected team triumph. Smith traveled the course in 21m. 45s., nearly three seconds better than he ran the route last year.

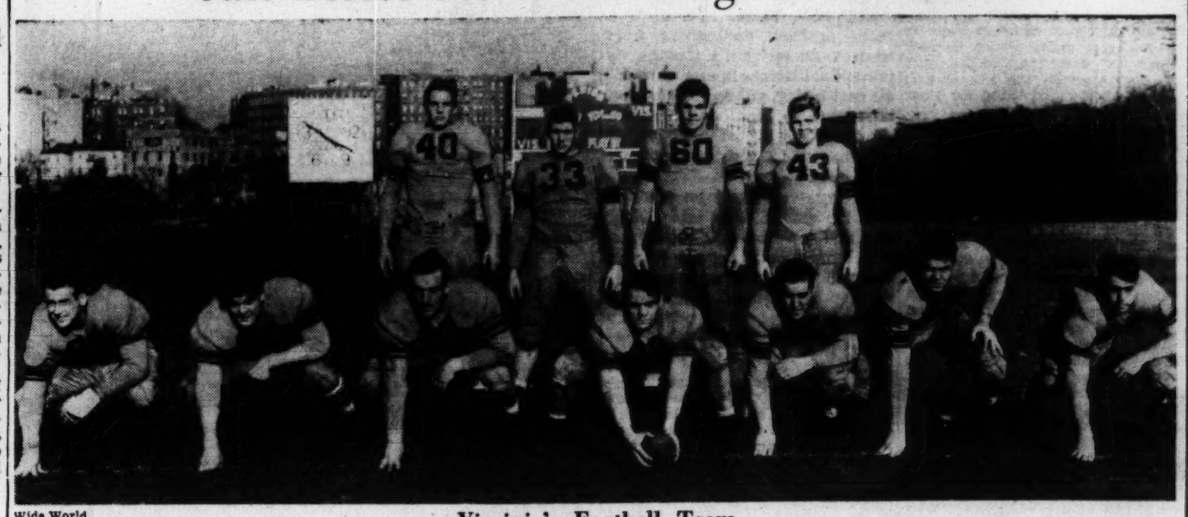
Defending Rhode Island was a disappointment, finishing in eighth place. Maine compiled 90 points as against 96 for the Bates team which took runner-up honors. Tufts jumped into third place position by garnering 102 points.

In the freshman race, Connecticut State finished first with 79 points. Although Charlie Tingley of the Rams ran off with the individual honors, finishing far ahead of Charles Robbins of the Nutmeg harriers, the best Rhode Island could do was to take second place with 93 points.

Oxford Defeats Edinburgh

OXFORD, England, Nov. 8 (AP)—Oxford University defeated Edinburgh Academicals, 19-10, in an English Rugby Union match played here yesterday.

Just Before the 39-0 Lacing in New York



Wide World

Virginia's Football Team

Left to right in the line are Woody George, Art Bryant, John Acree, Roscoe Willett, Herb Winokur, Lee McLaughlin, and Jim Sargent. Left to right in the backfield are Jim Gillette, Harry McClaugherty, Al Frerotte, and Jim Beveridge. This was the starting line-up against Columbia last Saturday. Virginia plays Harvard next.

Eastern Football Briefs

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 8 (AP)—Dartmouth's undefeated Indians settled down to the serious business of preparing for Cornell yesterday by running through their stiffest Monday program of the season. Coach Earl Blaik, who had an opportunity to introduce several new plays while priming his squad for last week's "breather" against Dickinson, polished them up by scrimmaging his regulars against the third-stringers for more than an hour. Blaik alternated Joe Cottone with Bill Hutchinson and Bob Lempke, converted from a center because of his blocking ability, spelled Howie Nopper at quarterback.

♦ ♦ ♦

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Carl Snavely, Cornell's coach, tried out a newcomer in the backfield yesterday as the Big Red team rehearsed plays for its game with Dartmouth Saturday. Bill Murphy, triple threat sophomore halfback from Glen Ridge, N. J., alternated with Hal McCullough and Walter School in the first-string backfield while Walt Matsuzczak played the blocking position and Kenny Brown at fullback. The second backfield was composed of Dick Stimson, quarter; George Pack and Whit Baker, halves, and Vince Eichler, fullback.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Ducky Pond put his Yale football squad through a light drill yesterday in preparation for the Princeton game Saturday. The Elis' head coach spared the entire squad any contact work for the first Monday this season. Instead, they went through a rigid defense program against Princeton passes. Later, the Blues devoted themselves to dummy scrimmage against the jayvees. Bill John was tried as a backer up in the skeleton line-up which was on the defensive against Bill Renner's jayvee passing attack. He and Bill Snavely were behind the line with Al Wilson, Fred Burr, and Bud Humphrey behind them.

♦ ♦ ♦

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8 (AP)—Princeton football backs were shifted frequently during a two-hour drill yesterday as head coach Tad Wieman attempted to reorganize pass defense tactics. The only shift in the forward wall which held well against Rutgers last Saturday was at left end where Mac Raymond replaced Jack Daniel. Displeased when Rutgers gained its surprising victory principally through an aerial attack, Wieman sought an adequate defense to passes Yale will fling when it meets the Tiger in Palmer Stadium next Saturday

♦ ♦ ♦

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8 (AP)—Brown's football Bears got right down to brass tacks yesterday in a rugged scrimmage session that launched preparations for the Armistice Day battle with Holy Cross at Worcester. The pep and dash that was almost utterly lacking in Brown's play against Yale last week end was there more apparent yesterday as a stream of varsity backs poured through a makeshift freshman eleven.

♦ ♦ ♦

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Syracuse football players confined their drill to a voluntary exercise yesterday, but apparently there is no real rest in store. Saturday the Orange must face the Duke Blue Devils, undefeated, untied, and unscored upon, here in an intersectional feature. A full scouting report of Duke was heard at a squad meeting in which stress was laid upon the power of such backs as Eric Tipton, Bob O'Mara, and George McAfee. Heavy preparations for the invasion of the Blue Devils will open today with the squad personnel in fairly good shape, excepting Hugh Daugherty, guard, who is out for the season, and Stan Johnson, sophomore fullback.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Columbia squad was at full strength for the first time since the Penn game as it began preparations yesterday for Saturday's clash with Navy. Sid Luckman returned to his left halfback post and Capt. Jack Wright was at tackle during a long signal drill.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Quarterback Billy Patterson of Baylor has dealt Arkansas so much trouble in the past two seasons that Coach Fred Thomsen of the Razorbacks has bagged a Billy Patterson of his own for the 1938 freshman squad. Arkansas' Patterson, also a back, hails from Texarkana, Ark., while Baylor's Patterson lives in Hillsboro, Texas.

♦ ♦ ♦

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Ole Miss is going in for relatives of good football players in an effort to produce some fine teams of its own. George and Henry Kinard of the varsity squad are brothers of the former Mississippi great, Frank "Bruiser" Kinard. Two freshmen, John Dodson and Phil Fry, are brothers of varsity players. John Pivernick, 210-pound yearling, is brother of former Notre Dame star who played on the same Irish team with Chuck Jaskwhich, backfield coach; Lawrence and Bill Hazel, freshman guards, are sons of Homer Hazel, three-time all-America and former Ole Miss coach. Merle Hapes had two brothers, Clarence and Ray, ahead of him and Lake Roberson, varsity guard, had an older brother on the team a few years ago.

♦ ♦ ♦

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Some observers have complained that Notre Dame has departed from the "Notre Dame" system in using a short punt formation this season, but Coach Elmer Layden says it isn't so. The formation goes back 15 years to when Knute Rockne was making his "system" famous. Rock used short and long punt formations along with the customary "Z" or box formation, Layden says.

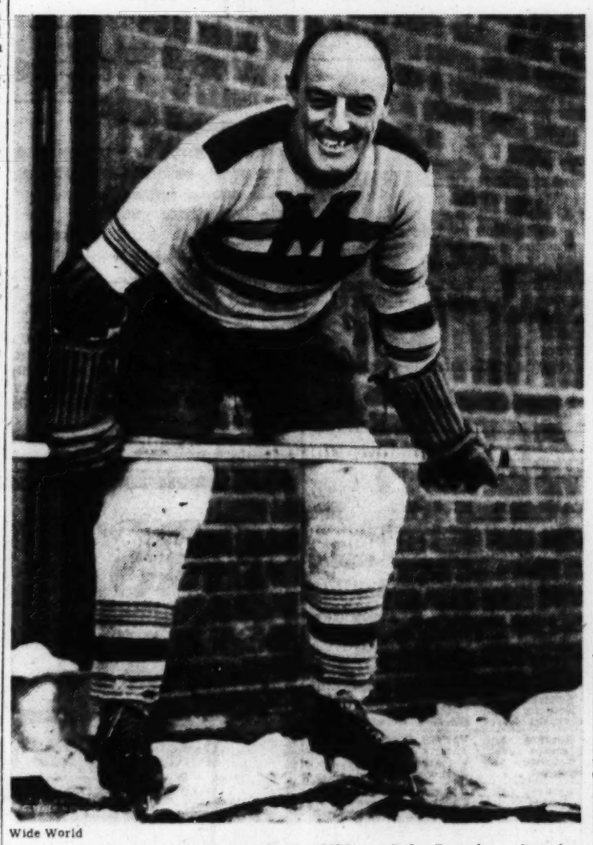
♦ ♦ ♦

PHILADELPHIA — Two of the youngest guards on a major college football team are expected to start for Pennsylvania against Penn State Saturday. They are Robert Hunt of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Irving Mendelson of Liberty, N. Y., both sophomores. Each has played well enough to win the starting job from a more experienced player.

♦ ♦ ♦

FORT WORTH, Texas—Earl Clark of Texas Christian, known as the "Fiddling Halfback" of the Horned Frogs, is considered a promising violinist by the T. C. U. Department of Music. He took up football in high school at Breckenridge, Texas, just to prove a violinist wasn't necessarily a "Softie." Now he's rated one of the best backs in the Southwest.

Has His Own Club Now



Wide World

Ching Johnson in the uniform of the Millers of the American Association Hockey League, the team he is managing this season.

Texas Christian Football Eleven First in A. P. Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The versatile Texas Christian football team, pride of Southwestern football, is the Nation's first eleven in the fourth Associated Press poll of sports writers. Notre Dame is a scant 16 points behind in second place.

Pittsburgh, leader in three previous polls, fell to third while Carnegie Tech, the Panthers' master Saturday, rose to sixth place as a result of its triumph. The Skibos were tied for 20th a week ago.

Texas Christian, second last week, received 48 votes for first place and a point total of 986. Notre Dame had 970 points and 41 ballots for first place. In all 117 sports writers, high number for the season, participated.

Southern California and Oklahoma, ninth and tenth, were other newcomers to the ranking 10. California, beaten by the Trojans, Northwestern, downed by Wisconsin, and Fordham, 3-0 victor over St. Mary's, gave way in the first group.

The leaders: (First place votes bracketed, points scored on 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis.)

Team	Points
Texas Christian (48)	986
Notre Dame (41)	970
Pittsburgh (14)	790
Tennessee (8)	667
Dartmouth (3)	643
Carnegie Tech	510
Duke	389
Santa Clara (1)	379
Southern California (2)	289
Oklahoma (1)	194

Second Ten—Holy Cross 166, Minnesota 163, Fordham 86, California 83, Wisconsin (1) 32, Alabama 31, Northwestern 29, Michigan 18, Villanova 17, Cornell 16.

Others Mentioned—Iowa State 9, Vanderbilt 6, Texas Tech 5, Harvard 4, Boston College, Purdue, Tulane 3 each, North Carolina 2, Georgetown and Brown 1 each.

As a result of Saturday's shocks to the form chart the ranking has flattened out for the first time this season. Pitt no longer has a stranglehold on votes for first place. Carnegie Tech took care of that. There is more in store. Texas Christian is the only team in the first 10 that faces anything like easy opposition this week.

The Horned Frogs play Texas, deep in a mediocre season, and there appears little chance for an upset. But the storm warnings are flying for the rest.

Notre Dame takes on the first of three formidable foes, Minnesota. Pittsburgh, with Marshall Goldberg on the sidelines, faces Nebraska, which should be hot at least once this season. Tennessee, having walloped Chattanooga 44-0 in Saturday's breather, has an old foe in Vanderbilt and last week's records show these traditional rivals are the toughest to lick—ask Pitt.

Dartmouth, which coasted through the Dickinson rout, must face Cornell, beaten only once, minus Harrington Gates, the man Earl Blaik counted on to block those strong Cornell ends. Carnegie Tech meets its second city rival, Duquesne, and faces the inevitable let down afte. a remarkable victory.

Duke, possessed of the season's most remarkable record—unbeaten, untied and unscored upon, the only such standard in the first 10—meets Syracuse, a team that has alternately been very good and very bad. A good day for the Orange will trouble Mr. Wade's merry men no little.

Santa Clara has been losing ground steadily and Sunday's one touchdown win over San Francisco was a poor omen for the battle with a strong St. Mary's team next Sunday. Southern California has Washington, desperate for a victory, and Oklahoma has a good Missouri team to encounter.

Calder Says Shore Case Now Rests With Shore

MONTREAL, Nov. 8 (CP)—The next move in Eddie Shore's holdout wrangle with the Boston Bruins is up to the big defenseman himself, President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League, said last night.

Seeking more money, the burly Albertan has refused to turn out with the Bruins under terms of the contract offered him, and the Boston Club has turned his case over to the league head. President Calder, just back from seeing Sunday N. H. L. game at Detroit, said last night he had not had time to go into Shore's case fully.

"I have reached no decision," he said, "but in any case the decision is up to Shore. If he doesn't want to play, he just doesn't play."

Asked if he planned calling Shore before him, Calder replied: "That's up to him. If he wants to see me, he's perfectly free to do so."

Pacific Coast Conference

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
So. California	5	0	0	83	22	1.000
California	4	0	1	81	37	.800
U. C. L. A.	3	0	2	59	34	.600
Oregon State	2	0	3	27	32	.500
Oregon	2	0	3	47	72	.500
Stanford	2	0	3	44	43	.400
Washington	1	0	3	23	47	.333
Washington St.	0	0	5	17	92	.000

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Must Start All Over Again

Just when the experts had come to the conclusion that the University of California would be the eleven named to represent the West in the annual Rose Bowl game next New Year's Day, and the University of Pittsburgh was practically "in" as the team which would be asked to represent the East, both of those favored teams saw their escutcheons spotted with their first defeats of the season, and now the experts are busy trying to figure out what teams should now receive their nod for the big game at Pasadena. There may have been previous Saturdays when both of the favorites for the Rose Bowl have received their first defeats of a season on the same day, but we do not recall them at the present time. So far as the Pacific Coast is concerned, the situation has become one of the most interesting and complicated that has confronted the selectors in several years. As for the East, the situation is not nearly so troublesome, as there are still a number of teams which are eligible for a Bowl invitation, and, unless there are some more upsets similar to those of last Saturday, one or two of these eastern teams will arrive at the end of their schedules with undefeated and untied records, which is something that no Pacific Coast Conference eleven will be able to duplicate.

Howard H. Jones
So. California Coach

Notre Dame and Dartmouth

While there are other eastern elevens still untied and undefeated which are deserving of Rose Bowl consideration, Notre Dame and Dartmouth must be regarded as two of the strongest teams so far as Rose Bowl challenges are concerned. But the regular schedules of these teams eliminate them from any real consideration for the Bowl game, as Notre Dame is going to Los Angeles to play Southern California Dec. 3, while Dartmouth goes to Palo Alto to play Stanford Nov. 26. That either of these teams would be asked to play in the Bowl after having already played two Coast teams may be regarded as out of the question. And just in case Notre Dame should happen to defeat the Trojans, the selection of the latter to defend for the Coast would seem to be a hard one to justify. Alabama's victory over the Trojans in their first game of the season did not look so bad, as the 'Bamas were then regarded as in line for the National championship; but since then they have been eliminated from the latter claim by Tennessee, and, should Notre Dame come along and give the Trojans a second beating at the hands of an "eastern" team, it is difficult to figure out how much enthusiasm could be worked up for a third attempt on the part of Southern California to win from an eastern team. Yes, the situation is certainly very well scrambled.

Other Upsets

Upsetting as the defeats of California and Pittsburgh were to the football experts, they were by no means the only startling occurrences that took place on the college gridirons of the country last Saturday. Northwestern and Ohio State, which were riding along side by side at the top of the Big Ten Conference, slipped out of the driver's seat when they lost to Wisconsin and Purdue, respectively. Now we find Minnesota and Wisconsin leading the parade, and, as their only remaining championship game is against each other at Madison Nov. 19, it looks as if the winner of that game would take the title, unless, perchance, Michigan should come through with victories over Northwestern and Ohio State in which case the Wolverines would tie the Minnesota-Wisconsin winner for the title. And just to add to the picture of upsets last Saturday, Rutgers reversed the usual procedure and defeated a favored Princeton team in the game that dedicated the former's new stadium. This week end presents Dartmouth against Cornell, Duke against Syracuse, Tennessee against Vanderbilt, and Notre Dame against Minnesota, and if the our first-named elevens in each game still have undefeated and untied slates when the final whistle is blown, you can say that college football ran much truer to form Nov. 12 than was the case the previous Saturday.

Minor League Baseball Has Successful Season

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 8 (AP)—Minor league baseball had a perfect "durability" record as well as a new attendance mark during the 1938 season according to the report of President W. G. Bramham of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

Thirty-seven minor leagues started the season and all of them finished their schedules without a hitch. All the member clubs already have paid their membership and protection fees for 1939. The total attendance for the 37 leagues was 15,500,000, an increase of 2,000,000 over the 1937 figure.

Redskins Best Ground Gainers

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Although their brightest star is "Pitcher" Sammy Baugh, the Washington Redskins have compiled the best ground-gaining average in the National Professional Football League largely by the time-tested method of lugging the ball overland. In eight games, the Redskins have gained 2,419 yards for an average of 302 yards per game. They have completed only 47 per cent of their passes, however, 81 out of 169 attempted. The New York Giants have the best passing average, 69 completions in 130 attempts or 53 per cent.

Terrier Quintet In First Session

A squad of 10 men reported to Coach Mel Collard for the opening of Boston University basketball practice at the B. U. Gymnasium yesterday afternoon. This number will be more than doubled at the conclusion of football.

Veterans who reported yesterday were Irwin "Red" Kopecky, second high-scorer and regular center until mid-year examinations when he was forced to give up basketball for academic reasons; Jack Rotman, regular right guard; Teddy Rosenthal, first-string guard for the past two years; Johnny King, reserve guard and letterman; and Charlie Farrell, reserve forward and letterman.

Newcomers were Bob Pence, guard from Marion, Indiana; John O'Connell, a sophomore guard who played at Medford High School; Dominic Cataldo, freshman forward two years ago who dropped out of school last year and who hails from Hartford, Conn.; John Doherty, a forward on last year's freshman team from Charlestown; and Harold Goodier, from South Portland, Maine, who played center and guard at Portland Junior College.

Varsity football men who have not yet reported are Capt. Solly Nechtem, ex-Capt. Russ Lawry, George Pantano, Bob Leahy, Norman Alpert, and Johnny Walker.

The squad will practice Wednesday and Thursday of this week and then start working daily next Monday.

Worcester Tech Schedule

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—Worcester Tech, which just closed the only unbeaten and untied season in its long history today announced its football schedule for 1939. The schedule: Oct. 7, Coast Guard Academy at New London; Oct. 14, Trinity at Hartford; Oct. 21, Norwich; Oct. 28, Mass. State; Nov. 4, R. I. State; Nov. 11, Rensselaer, at Troy, N. Y.

W. W. G. A. Picks Courses

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Women's Western Golf Association has awarded the 1939 Western open tournament to the Westwood Country Club of St. Louis and the Western closed event to Oakland Hills of Detroit. The open will be held June 12-17. No dates were set for the closed tournament or for the Derby or junior tournaments, which will be held in Chicago.

Golfers Fly to San Juan

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 8 (AP)—Paul Runyan, U. S. P. G. A. champion from White Plains, N. Y., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., left today by plane for San Juan, Puerto Rico. They had been on a golf tour of South America. Runyan won the Argentine open championship.

Chicago and Milwaukee May Sign Agreement

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, whose chief method of obtaining baseball players has been by cash rather than "farm" development, may turn to a working agreement with Milwaukee of the American Association, Owner P. K. Wrigley said yesterday.

Wrigley said that in the proposed agreement he wanted the Milwaukee Club protected so it could realize the best cash price for any players it might pick up and develop.

"Our interest, if it can be arranged, will be exclusively in the players the Cubs send there for development," Wrigley said.

Manhattan Harriers Win

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Manhattan College scored a perfect score of 15 to win the Metropolitan intercollegiate cross-country team championship and establish itself as one of the leading contenders for the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. title yesterday. Continuing a custom begun two years ago when a pair of Jasper runners finished together, nine Manhattan runners got together at the three-mile mark and kept pace to the finish, where they lined up and crossed in a dead heat. Only the first five places counted in the team scoring. Their time for the five miles was 29m.41s.

Here's a message of special interest to MONITOR READERS

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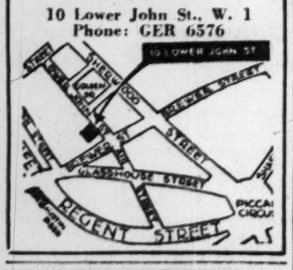

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LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in VICTORIA REGINA MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363 Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats Wed and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75.

EVGS. 6:30. MAT. SAT. 1 P. M. to 5:15 P. M. Maurice Evans presents HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way LAc. 4-4664

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Commerce and Finance

Last Month's Production by Industry Highest in Past Year

Business and Industry

Yield of 8½ P. C. Is Seen Available On Realty Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A current yield of 8½ per cent is available through the purchase of interest paying realty bonds, according to an analysis of 120 issues made by Burr & Company.

The analysis covers realty issues paying interest either at the original rates or under reorganizations, located in the eastern part of the United States and including all the main types of properties, such as hotels, apartment hotels, office buildings, apartment houses and theaters.

The average market for these bonds is $436 per $1,000 face amount while the average interest rate being paid is 3.72 per cent per annum, indicating an average current yield of 8.5 per cent.

Highest in Years

The yield currently available on realty bonds according to records maintained by Burr & Company for the past several years, is higher than at any time since October 1934, when a yield of over 9 per cent was offered by realty bonds. This average yield declined steadily up to February 1937, when the average current yield had dropped to 6.2 per cent. Since that time the yield has increased steadily, the Burr analysis showing an average of 6.95 per cent in August 1937, 8.1 per cent in January 1938 and 8.25 per cent in June 1938.

The analysis reveals that the increase in yield is due not only to the decline in the market value for realty bonds that ran from March 1937 up to about May 1938, but also because interest payments on the average are higher in the real estate bond field than they have been for a very considerable period in the past. Reorganized issues are resuming interest payments which had been terminated with early days of the 1929-1933 depression and in several cases, increases in interest payments have resulted in the recent past from the improved earnings position of underlying properties, or in accordance with the provisions of reorganizations which provide for gradual step ups in fixed interest rates.

Office Buildings Yield

The highest available current yield, according to Burr & Company's computations, is shown by office building issues. The average market for these bonds is $405 per $1,000, and they are paying an average of 3.56 per cent interest per annum, indicating a current yield of 8.8 per cent.

The apartment house issues analyzed with an average price of $377 and paying $3.23 per cent interest, offer a current yield of 8.6 per cent.

Hotel issues paying average interest of 3.77 per cent and quoted at $467 offer a current yield of 8.1 per cent, apartment hotels 3.32 per cent and quoted $404 per $1,000 yield 8.2 per cent while theater issues paying an average interest rate of 5.37 per cent per annum and quoted at an average of $684 offer a current yield of 7.9 per cent.

Canada Negotiating $40,000,000 Bond Issue, Says Report

NEW YORK (AP)—Additional foreign financing in this market was indicated in reports the Dominion of Canada was negotiating with a banking group for the flotation of a $40,000,000 bond issue to refund a like amount of three-year 2 per cent notes maturing Jan. 1, 1939.

It was reported Morgan Stanley & Co. would head the underwriting group. Negotiations have progressed to a point, it was said, indicating an early registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The maturing notes were sold three years ago to banks in the United States in connection with a refunding operation carried out at that time.

An issue of $25,000,000 of 4½ per cent dollar bonds of the Argentine Government was offered in the New York market this week.

Forecasts Woolen Goods Price Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—An advance of approximately 20 cents a yard in woolen and worsted fabrics over spring opening prices was forecast by Moses Pendleton, President of American Woolen Co.

Mr. Pendleton said he did not believe the advances would curtail clothing buying because the "substantial and growing improvement in the general economic situation presages a distinct improvement in public purchasing power in 1939."

"The infinitesimal advances of 5 to 7½ cents a yard which have recently been imposed do not begin to cover the disparity in the spread between wool and cloth prices which has taken place since the early spring orders were booked," Mr. Pendleton said.

"An advance of approximately 20 cents a yard above the opening spring prices is justified by today's situation. It is necessary."

Buick on Biggest Output Program in Its History

DETROIT (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation has announced the beginning of "the biggest manufacturing program in the history of the company."

Production schedules contemplate making nearly 56,000 cars in November and December, a procedure which the company described as "unprecedented."

Approximately 90,000 tons of steel were purchased in September and October, the announcement by Harlow H. Curtice, President and General Manager, said.

Employment has been increased to more than 14,000 by Buick, Mr. Curtice said, and more than 9,000 men have been returned to full time work since the low point of 1938.

Adjusting Demand to Supply Seen Major Economic Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street observers of the current economic picture are inclined to think that most of the troubles of our economic system which come into the financial news, are the same trouble in different disguise. They profess to see the farm problem, the unemployment problem, the problem for low wages, and the problem of hard times in general, as Old Man Proteus simply putting himself through his paces as an artist in rapid change.

The real name of this problem they see as "surplus." The farm problem is a surplus of agricultural goods, the unemployment problem a surplus of men, and hard times a surplus of practically everything.

This problem of surplus they see also under the names of the "limited market" and the "paradox of plenty." The supply of everything tends to outrun the demand, or, to turn it round, the demand is never equal to the supply.

These problems all seem, moreover, to be inter-related. That is another way of saying that not one of them can be cleared up without clearing all of them up; or if any one of them were permanently cleared up they would all be permanently cleared up. Each one, so to speak, causes or contributes to every other one.

One Over-Hanging Problem

Thus, for example, the "limited market" for manufactured goods prevents employers from hiring all the available willing workers. Thus the limited market for goods causes a limited market for labor. In turn the limited market for labor puts labor always in an unfavorable bargaining position, causing the "iron law of wages" by which the price of labor always tends to sag to subsistence levels unless lifted by heroic measures.

Similarly the unsatisfactory market for farm products causes a permanent pressure of surplus farm labor into the city, and the unsatisfactory market for city labor causes a permanent pressure of city labor back to the farm. Nor could the problem of "too many farmers" be cleared up so long as there were "too many" industrial workers, or vice versa.

Thus all the major economic problems which economists under political pressure are trying to deal with separately are seen as merely aspects or symptoms of the same general over-hanging problem. Among these various separate programs for treating symptoms rather than basic trouble are relief for the unemployed, tariffs for protected industries, quota systems for farm over-production, and the curtailment programs put in effect by manufacturers as soon as possible when demand for goods begins to shrink.

The political manifestation of this basic economic ailment is seen as economic insecurity in all fields of production and all ranks of society. This automatically converts itself, in the fashion of the day, into pressure groups for financial relief, blocs organized for tariff protection, monopolistic practices on the part of capital and labor, and numerous other devices for protecting particular groups from the economic insecurity which arises out of the limited market for everything.

Protecting Everybody

Since everybody is trying to be protected against everybody else, complicated legal machinery and legislation results. The Interstate Commerce Commission tries to protect railroads against shippers, shippers against railroads, labor against stockholders and bondholders; motor-carriers against rail competition and rail carriers against motor competition. All down the line the protection racket and the pork barrel are encouraged by the general insecurity.

In the aggregate the effort of everybody to obtain protection against everybody else is a stalemate. Everybody suffers as an economy of abundance is converted into an economy of scarcity. As everybody tries to cut supply down to the level of demand, demand itself shrinks further below the shrunken supply.

Only in temporary periods of rising enthusiasm does demand coyly seem for a time likely to catch up with supply, but this is only to catch up with a judiciously restrained supply. Once the floodgates of capacity production are turned on, demand perversely shrinks again and the downswing of the business cycle begins.

How to Increase Demand

Rather than keep on trying to whittle down supply to the level of demand, everybody agrees in theory that demand should be expanded to the level of supply. But in practice nobody can agree on how demand can safely be so increased. The problem of adjusting demand to potential supply is seen as the major economic problem of the day.

Thus a good bit more of radical thinking is seen as necessary in the field of economics. At the present time the radical thinking and the bold and imaginative guesswork is being done only in the field of politics. There is a myth outside of Wall Street that economics is becoming a more and more popular subject, but in Wall Street this apparent broadening of interest in economics is seen as a capture of the idiom of economics by politically minded people, so that politics is taking over the field and masquerading as economics.

The problem of adjusting demand to supply instead of supply to demand is pretty evidently a money problem. Economists for generations have tried to think about economics without thinking about money, but nobody else has ever gotten away with such an effort. People who have to find markets for their goods and labor are always thinking about money. All effective "consumer demand" appears in the market as money or acceptable promises to pay money, i. e., credit.

Surpluses a Credit Problem

Hence, as everybody surmises, the problem of adjusting the general demand for goods and services to the available supply, and so of sponging up the surplus of productive capacity, is a credit problem. So it is felt that the various ad hoc devices for tinkering with individual manifestations of the surplus problem, such as farm relief, unemployment relief, surplus removal, output restrictions, etc., are red herrings drawn across the proper path of investigation into the real flaw in the capitalist system, that of under-consumption. And under-consumption (or over-production) can be remedied, it is felt, only when the money and credit system of the country is effectively geared to its productive capacity.

How this is to be done is seen as the major problem facing economists today if they are not ultimately to be elbowed out of their prestige to make way for politicians, officeholders, and regulators. Obviously it cannot be done as long as our money and credit are legally and traditionally related to the gold in the Kentucky hills, for the amount of this gold has no known relation to the productive capacity of the country and cannot have, since the gold is a single quantity, while the productive capacity can be figured only in terms of a rate of production, figured in terms of time.

Over $200,000,000 National Bank Notes Are Still Outstanding or Lost

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that a fourth of the $828,914,956 national bank notes in circulation when their redemption began in 1935 are still in the hands of the public or have been lost.

A few of the old notes straggle in nearly every day, but over $208,494,894 are still in circulation.

If they are not turned in, the Treasury will be able to pocket that much money, because the issuing banks posted cash with the Treasury to pay for the redemption. Recently redemptions have amounted to about $3,000,000 a month.

Since 1935, the only kinds of new currency issued have been Federal Reserve notes and Treasury silver certificates. But before the war, national bank notes, issued by any national bank willing to pledge Government bonds for them, were one of the most common types of currency.

Oliver Equipment Ends Indebtedness

CHICAGO (AP)—With payment of the last note, the Oliver Farm Equipment Company announced retirement of an indebtedness which at the end of 1930 totaled nearly $17,000,000 owed to Chicago, New York, Boston and St. Louis banks.

The company was formed in 1929 with the merger of several farm implement companies and bank credit was used to carry the load of receivables and inventory. The company paid nearly $7,000,000 on its debt in 1931 and 1932. C. R. Messinger, Chairman, said this policy of reduction, helped in the last few years by further investments by stockholders and some profits, had enabled Oliver to clean its slate.

Mr. Messinger said the company was in the black for the first nine months and forecast that "a modest profit" would be shown for the year. He estimated 1938 sales 25 per cent below the 1937 total. In 1937 Oliver had net profit of $2,182,763 and net sales of $26,206,911.

The company has plants at South Bend, Ind., Charles City, Iowa, Springfield, Ohio, and Battle Creek, Mich.

CHARLES CITY, Ia. (AP)—Officials of the tractor division of the Oliver Farm Equipment Co. located here, announced the immediate reemployment of 350 men making a total of 900 at work.

Orders Water Revenue Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered all major water carriers and pipeline companies to make quarterly reports on their revenues. Concerns which had annual operating revenues of $500,000 for three preceding years will be required to make the report.

Argentina Changes Its Exchange Rate

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Finance Ministry has instructed the central bank to change the official exchange rate from 16 pesos to 17 pesos to the pound sterling, a fraction under four pesos to the dollar.

At the same time the government decreed all importers must get a government license before buying exchange to pay for imported goods.

Forecasts Higher Wool Prices With Business Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast better business next year would bring higher wool prices and increased demand for slaughter lambs.

Another factor expected to strengthen wool prices was a prospective smaller surplus at the end of the marketing season April 1.

The Department said wool imports probably would continue light.

"Although mill consumption in the early months of 1939 probably will be larger than a year earlier, imports on apparel wool in the first half of 1939 are expected to be fairly small because of the relatively large stocks of wool on hand in the United States," it said.

The department added the number of yearling lambs to be marketed next spring and summer would be as large or larger than the number marketed last spring and summer.

Critics See Big Loss in Wallace's Two-Price Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Would the proposal of Secretary Henry Wallace to sell surplus farm products to underprivileged families at reduced prices place a heavy financial burden on the Government?

This question has been raised by many persons since Mr. Wallace announced the Agriculture Department was studying a system under which the needy could buy foodstuffs now piling up in storage or going to waste, at prices considerably below those in regular markets.

The Secretary said losses incurred by the price cutting would be borne by the Government.

See Big Loss to U. S.

Critics of the proposal declare it would entail an enormous outlay in Federal funds.

Agriculture Department officials contend that it need not materially increase amounts being spent in an effort to restore farm prices and income to prosperity levels. They believe that in time the scheme might be operated in such a way that present farm subsidies could be reduced sharply.

Under their theory, for example, surplus fruits, vegetables, dairy and meat products having a normal market value of $840,000,000 might be sold annually to 6,000,000 low-income families for $420,000,000, or half the market price. Theoretically, there would be a deficit of $420,000,000 which the Government would have to make up.

Under the Department's program, the bulk of this deficit would be shifted to the "upper two-thirds" of the Nation's consumers by means of increased prices. This would require greater control of surplus crops and the marketing machinery by producers and the Government.

Would Regulate Commodity Flow

This control could be obtained, officials contend, under laws which give producers and shippers, in cooperation with the Government, the right to regulate and restrict the flow of such commodities as fruits, vegetables and dairy products into regular market channels.

This system could be employed, officials said, to release into the regular channels only enough commodities to supply consumers not classed as underprivileged. The purpose would be to raise prices and thereby increase the growers' income on that portion of the crop, helping to compensate for the lower price received from needy consumers.

Such a process, officials declare, would tend to give producers a larger income than would be possible were the whole crop, surplus and all, dumped on the market to depress prices and income. They content it would have the added advantage of raising living standards of the low-income groups.

See Control of Marketing

Critics say the proposal would bring about virtual Governmental control of the marketing system.

The problem of surplus cotton could not be met in just the same way, officials say, because of manufacturing costs, which are from four to five times the cost of the raw cotton.

Officials suggest that to get prices of cotton goods down to where low-income families could materially increase their consumption, it might be necessary for the Government to subsidize textile and clothing mills with raw cotton and financial grants. Funds for the grants might be raised, they say, by a tax on higher quality cotton goods—those consumed by the "upper two-thirds."

The Government already owns sufficient cotton to supply several million families with a greater quantity of clothing and cotton goods. More than 7,000,000 bales have been put up by growers as collateral for Government loans. Officials say it is probable most of this will be turned over to the Government in payment.

Given New Job

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas G. Stitts

Appointed to head the newly created Subdivision of Co-operative Research and Service of the Division of Research of the Farm Credit Administration, it was announced by F. F. Hill, Governor of the FCA. For the past several years Mr. Stitts has been in charge of the research and service work of the Co-operative Division in Dairying.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Steel Trade—Sales volume in the retail and wholesale hardware industry of Mexico was reported to be fairly good during the first three months of 1938 and dealers are looking forward to increased sales during the remainder of the year. However, in March, 1938, when the oil properties were expropriated by the Mexican Government, sales started on a downward trend which reached a point at the end of September about 30 per cent below September, 1937.

* * *

Mexican Leather—In common with most lines of business activity in Mexico, the volume of business in hides and leather increased during the third quarter of 1938 over the volume of the preceding quarter, but was 20 to 25 per cent below the like period of 1937. Throughout the quarter the peso remained fairly stable at about 5.00 pesos to the United States dollar. In the first two weeks of July, however, the peso was slightly stronger than throughout the remainder of the period. Exports benefitted by the cheaper peso but were adversely affected by the decree of Aug. 9, which established an ad valorem tax of 12 per cent on practically all exports.

* * *

Business in Panama—The business recession which began in Panama in the early spring of this year has continued its downward trend with the result that the volume of retail trade during August, according to latest figures, was the smallest recorded for any month of this year.

* * *

Panama Shoe Factory—A firm in Panama recently announced that a factory for the manufacture of canvas shoes with rubber soles would be erected. The total cost of the plant will range between $20,000 and $30,000, and will turn out about 150,000 pairs of shoes each year. Panama offers a fairly attractive market for popular-priced canvas shoes with practically the entire demand being imported from abroad to sell at retail prices of about 65 cents per pair.

* * *

Guatemala's Foreign Trade—Although Guatemala's general business in September was at a low level, importation of merchandise continued at a surprisingly high figure and amounted to 21,370,450 kilos compared with 11,470,182 kilos during August. This was also an increase on a volume basis over the figure for September, 1937, when 10,899,128 kilos of merchandise were imported. Export trade in September showed a further decline as there was little of the old crop of coffee left for shipment. The new coffee did not begin to move until the first week in October.

* * *

Guatemalan Coffee—Exports of coffee from Guatemala during the 1937-38 crop year were 6.5 per cent below those of the 1936-37 crop year. Owing to conditions in the world market following Brazil's modification of her coffee control system, there was some fear there would be difficulty in marketing the crop. However, the entire crop was sold and the year closed with stocks completely cleared out before the new coffee started to go to market. Prospects for the new crop are good.

* * *

Nicaraguan Coffee—Exports of coffee from Corinto, Nicaragua, the only export port of Nicaraguan coffee, amounted to 1836 sacks weighing 119,821 kilograms during August, the latest figures show. The current estimate for the amount of the crop now being shipped is 212,000 sacks. As of Aug. 28, 1938, 210,436 sacks had been shipped. The crop now on trees, which will be picked in December, 1938-January, 1939, is estimated at about 225,000 to 250,000 sacks. However, even if the crop reached only 200,000 sacks, the total return is expected to approximate $2,800,000.

* * *

Haitian Coffee—Exports of coffee from Haiti in July, 1938, the latest period for figures, amounted to $1,676,774 kilos, of which 653,089 kilos were consigned to the United States, compared with June exports of 1,788,844 kilos, of which 281,364 were consigned to the United States. It is estimated that coffee exports from Haiti for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, will be between 25,000,000 and 28,000,000 kilos.

* * *

Cuban Foreign Trade—During the first half of 1938 imports into Cuba totaled about $59,386,564, a decrease of $5,554,189, compared with the like period of the preceding year. Although imports from the United States decreased from $43,979,525 to $42,306,000, the percentage of United States participation in Cuba's total import trade increased from 67.7 per cent in the first half of 1937 to 71.2 per cent in the like period of this year. Exports during the first half of 1938 were valued at about $81,698,877, a decrease of $31,540,650, compared with the like period in 1937, when exports were valued at $113,239,528.

* * *

Cuban Pineapple Pack—The Cuban pineapple pack for the 1938 season totaled 249,000 cases to record a substantial increase compared with the 167,418 cases packed during the 1937 season. About 80 per cent of the total 1938 pack consisted of crushed pineapples in No. 10 tins, with sliced pineapples in grocery sized accounting for the remainder of the pack.

Industrial Output Level in October Best in 12 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that industrial production increased about 5 per cent last month, reaching the highest level since October a year ago.

The Board, using 1923-25 levels as 100, rated October factory output at 95. The month was the fifth consecutive one in which industrial production advanced. The 95 level compared, however, with 102 in October, 1937.

In its monthly bulletin summarizing business statistics in virtually all lines, the Board estimated 1,000,000 persons had been re-employed since spring.

Some of the conclusions included:

Industry: Production index up from 76 in May to 95 in October. Average work hours per week increased from 34½ in June to 37 in September; number workers also increased, raising total man-hours of work 15 per cent.

National income: Wages, corporate earnings, relief and farm income up in third quarter of year; dividend payments unchanged.

Building: On seasonal basis, construction contracts highest since 1929; residential and public projects up most, little change in private non-residential work.

Railroads: Index of carloadings up from 58 in spring to 68 in October; net operating income up.

Trade: Sales of department, variety and mail order houses up since second quarter; retail and wholesale inventories reduced.

Commodities: Industrial raw material prices generally higher, especially hides, copper, other nonferrous metals, rubber, silk and cotton. Oil and gasoline prices slightly lower; steel prices lower for a short time.

Securities: Stocks recovered from March to October 45 per cent of losses in preceding year. Issues of new securities expanding.

Foregin trade: Both exports and imports turned upward in August, exports running far ahead of imports.

Chesapeake Corp. Is To Sell at Auction Erie Road Holdings

CLEVELAND (AP) — Chesapeake Corp., middle holding company of the former Van Sweringen rail system, notified stockholders of a proposed plan for liquidation and announced it would sell at public auction in New York, Nov. 29, its entire holdings of Erie Railroad common.

Directors approved the dissolution plan last week. Its ratification at a special stockholders' meeting, Nov. 28, in Baltimore is regarded as a formality.

The 69,000 shares of Erie common which Chesapeake Corp. will sell this month cost it $2,245,112. Since then Erie went into reorganization and its indicated value, based on Oct. 31 New York Stock Exchange quotations, was $172,500. Based on the same quotations, Chesapeake's listed assets of $95,513,696 had an indicated value of $81,993,935.

The first step toward dissolution was taken Oct. 18, when Chesapeake Corp. sold 60,490 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio four per cent Series A preference stock to a Wall Street banking group. Its main asset is 2,359,480 shares of common capital stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and it also holds 27,500 shares of Pere Marquette Railway common.

"The Chesapeake Corp. shall be completely liquidated within a period of not to exceed three years from Dec. 31, 1938," stockholders were informed.

Rules Security Fees Are Not Deductible From Income Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously in an opinion by Justice Black that brokerage commissions paid for the purchase of securities could not be deducted from income taxes as necessary business expenses.

This decision was a reversal of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, which had upheld Robert C. Winmill, a New York broker, who claimed that the brokerage commissions amounted to "compensation for personal services actually rendered" and were thus deductible.

Justice Black supported the Board of Tax Appeals in the Winmill case which concerned the broker's 1932 income. The Justice agreed with the Board that Congress, in permitting certain deductions under the 1932 Revenue Act, did not intend to "alter or repeal the long-existing administrative interpretation of non-deductible capital expenditures under which brokers' purchase commissions have been uniformly considered as part of the cost of securities and not as current business expenses."

Wage-Hour Officials Give More Informal Opinions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wage-hour officials expressed the opinion informally that employees of motion picture theaters not connected with interstate distribution of films are not covered by the new Fair Labor Standards Act.

They also informed the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Inc., that employees of aircraft companies engaged in experimental work under contract with the air corps could not be exempted from the law.

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers was advised that it probably would be legally possible for a worker employed 44 hours in one establishment to work additional hours the same week for another employer.

SEC Report Shows That Few Run Investment Trust Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In another chapter of its investment trust study just made public, the Securities and Exchange Commission concludes that the small stockholders in the nation's investment trusts, although their number has increased tremendously in recent years, have had little voice in the management of such companies.

The SEC found that control in most cases rested in a group composed of affiliated interests which in general included officers, directors and firms of companies controlled by them, and by large stockholders deemed to be affiliated, particularly other investment companies. Because of the wide diversity of small stockholdings, the commission found that in connection with various types of investment companies control usually was possible through holdings of from 10 to 30 per cent of the voting stock.

Management Trusts Favored

Its study indicated, the commission said, that as of Dec. 31, 1935, there were about 2,000,000 record holders of the stocks or certificates of investment trusts and investment companies, and if the duplications resulting from the holding by one person of more than one investment trust or investment company recurity were eliminated, there were at that time approximately 1,500,000 different individuals.

These estimated totals for the end of 1935, the SEC stated, compared with estimated totals for all domestic corporations as of 1932 of approximately 26,000,000 record stockholders, representing an estimated 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 different individuals.

The commission said that of all the types of investment trusts and companies, management companies attracted by far the largest public following, with 1,500,000, or three-quarters of the 2,000,000 record stockholders. The remainder of about 500,000 record holders were mostly holders of face-amount installment and fixed and semi-fixed trust certificates.

Common stock has increasingly become the medium through which the investor has participated in management investment companies, the report stated. In 1929, it continued, the holders of their common stock were only about twice as numerous as preferred stockholders, while by the end of 1935 the number of common stockholders had increased to more than four times the number of preferred stockholders.

"An analysis of the actual size and distribution of the common and preferred stocks of a group of large investment companies proper, the type of company popularly known as investment trusts," the report said, "showed that a large number of their stockholders owned relatively small blocks of stock. As at the end of 1936, approximately 27 per cent of all their common stockholders held only ten shares or less, and 63 per cent held only fifty shares or less. Approximately 42 per cent of the preferred stockholders held ten shares or less, and about 83 per cent held fifty shares or less.

"An analysis of a group of investment-holding companies showed that as at the end of 1936, 30 per cent of the common stockholders of these companies held ten shares or less and 6 per cent held fifty shares or less. About 43 per cent of the preferred stockholders owned ten shares or less, and 84 per cent held fifty shares or less."

Analysis of Ownership

The commission's analysis of stock ownership in 1265 companies, other than investment trusts, which had an issue of securities registered on a national securities Exchange under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, showed that at the end of 1937 these companies had an aggregate of 8,142,000 common stockholders, of whom 85 per cent held 100 shares or less, whereas 78 per cent of the common stockholders of investment companies proper held 100 shares or less.

In an analysis of stockholdings as of Sept. 15, 1935, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, used for comparative purposes, the commission said that the importance of the few large stockholders was not quite so pronounced for the A. T. & T. as for investment companies. Approximately 5 per cent of the stockholders of the telephone company, it said, held 51 per cent of all shares and about 21 per cent of its stockholders held 77 per cent of all shares, including stock held in the name of brokers and nominees or other "street names."

For 14 investment companies studied, about 5 per cent of their stockholders held 59 per cent of the total shares and about 22 per cent held 84 per cent, excluding stock held in the name of brokers and nominees or other Street names. An analysis of a group of 14 utility, industrial and railroad companies also presented by the commission for comparative purposes showed that at the end of 1936 1.2 per cent of the common stockholders held 62.6 per cent of the shares and that 12.8 per cent of the common stockholders held 83.2 per cent of the shares.

"This extreme concentration of ownership, which considerably exceeds the concentration in a group of fourteen management investment companies studied," the commission said, "tentatively suggests that the common stock of companies were somewhat less widely distributed than investment company stocks.

Disproportionate Influence

"Although there are a great many holders of small blocks of investment-company stocks, yet comparatively few stockholders own a large amount of the total number of shares," the report said. "The importance of these few large holders is greatly disproportionate to their number. From the point of view of numbers of stockholders, the small investor is important; from the point of view of amount of holdings, the large investor is comparatively more important."

Of all types of investment companies proper about only 2 per cent of the common stockholders held more than 1,000 shares each at the end of 1936, yet they held 45 per cent of the total number of outstanding common shares. Approximately 5 per cent of common stockholders owned more than 500 shares each, but they owned 60 per cent of the total shares.

"An analysis of the comparative degree of concentration of common stock ownership among the various types of investment companies," the commission said, "showed that concentration was consistently most pronounced for the Atlas Corporation and the Equity Corporation and least pronounced for the closed-end non-leverage investment companies. Approximately midway between these two groups were the closed-end leverage companies and the open-end companies which exhibited about the same degree of concentration. For all four groups, 1 per cent or less of the common stockholders held 20 per cent of the total number of shares."

$69,957,200 Chicago Utility Issue to Go To Insurance Firms

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago has filed registrations with the Securities Commission for securities totaling $69,957,200 in connection with a plan to simplify the company's corporate structure and to provide funds for construction.

The statements estimated that $15,331,500 would be made available by the securities issues for property additions.

The new securities include between $25,234,800 and $35,957,200 of 3½ per cent convertible debentures due in 1958, and $34,000,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1968.

The bonds are to be sold at a price of 104 per cent of par value to seven insurance companies. The allotment includes $11,000,000 to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, $9,000,000 to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $5,000,000 to the Prudential Insurance Company, $4,000,000 to the New York Life Insurance Company, $2,000,000 to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $2,000,000 to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and $1,000,000 to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The debentures will be offered to present stockholders first, and the balance, if any, will be sold to the public.

Proceeds of the debentures will be used to redeem all of the mortgage bonds of the Illinois Northern Utilities Company and Chicago District Electric Generating Corporation and for the purchase of other securities held by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. The effect of these transactions will be primarily to transfer debts of subsidiary companies to the holding company, which is Comonwealth Edison.

The statements also said that proceeds of the bonds will be used to enable Commonwealth Edison to take over the ownership and operation of the power station and transmission lines now owned by the Super-Power Company of Illinois.

Halsey, Stuart & Company of Chicago will be the principal underwriter.

Far Western Business Up 2.1 P. C. in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business in the Far West improved substantially during September, according to the Business Review, compiled by the analysis and research department of the Bank of America. The bank's index of western business stood at 71.9 per cent of its computed normal trend. This was an advance of 2.1 per cent over the previous month. It was the third consecutive monthly rise, bringing the index to its highest level since January of this year.

September building permits issued in 50 principal Far Western cities for all types of building rose to a new high value for this year, estimated at $20,467,857, a gain of 10.3 per cent over the previous month and the highest for any month since April, 1937.

Wholesale trade on the Pacific Coast during August, most recent month for which totals were available, showed a gain of 12.1 per cent over the previous month.

British Trade Outlook

LONDON—Regarding the British trade outlook, the Westminster Bank Review for October stated, "The immediate prospect must be rather like that of the pre-crisis period—caution regarding the home outlook, tempered by optimism regarding the benefit that may flow from the revival now gathering strength in the United States."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 8
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

Low-Cost Housing Program Takes Shape in Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Without promising to usher in the millennium by providing low cost housing for Puerto Rican slum dwellers, Insular authorities in charge of spending FHA money promise good durable houses for families having incomes of upward of $20 a month.

Any others will continue to be the problem of those agencies that are attacking the island's unemployment problem. The new buildings will lack frills, furbelows and radio installations. They will be comodious enough for tropical families, erected along paved streets, provided with essential sewer and water service and will rent for around $3 a month.

Insular housing authorities do not promise to eliminate the island's slums. They do, expect, however, to clean up the slums and make life pleasanter and safer for families living as squatters in overcrowded areas.

As rapidly as the housing authority builds a concrete house it will tear down a frame shack in the slum district. When the job is completed enough ramshackle construction will have been eliminated to straighten streets and alleys and to bring a semblance of order into what remains of the slum sections. A slum in Puerto Rico is an area into which people have elbowed their way to get low cost housing or housing that costs nothing at all.

Many of these people have virtually no income at all. A great many others are paid from $20 a month up to $40 or $50. All of them have large families and the new constitution is to take that factor into consideration. The slum clearance houses are to be concrete boxes. They will be durable enough to resist hurricanes, but there will be three sleeping rooms as well as living room, kitchen, and shower room.

It is believed that these houses can be erected at a cost of $1,000 each. A better house can be built in Puerto Rico for less money because there is no cold weather to consider. The cost of weather proofing, and installation of heating plants does not appear. In addition unemployed workmen who will be employed on the projects get a lot less money in wages than workers in the building trades of the mainland.

The common sense approach to the problem is reflected in announcements made by the officials in charge. They say that they do not expect to completely eliminate slums, nor are they going to give places to slum dwellers. They are just going to try to do as much as possible for people whose income is so low that they cannot, unaided, raise themselves from their present slum status.

Remains of Hitherto Unknown Race Are Uncovered in Aleutian Islands

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, has reported the discovery of remains of a race of people who antedated the Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian in a possible migration from Asia to the American continent thousands of years ago.

The veteran natural scientist, who has just completed ten years of exploration during each summer in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, said that the hitherto unknown race apparently was the stem from which many of the American Indian tribes evolved.

Last summer a large collection of bones, skulls, mummies, stone implements, cooking pots and other utensils were found on a trip through the islands, principally on the island of Umnak, one of the foggy and frozen Aleutians, Dr. Hrdlicka said.

He expressed the opinion that they showed unmistakably that long before the Aleut race moved out of Asia, the earlier people had been moving slowly eastward to what is now Alaska, Canada, the United States, and South America.

They apparently started from Asia at least 2,000 years ago, he said, and succeeding generations eventually reached the southern part of North America.

"They were at least closely related to the ancestors of the tribes found occupying the Pacific coast at the time of the first white explorations," the Smithsonian natural scientist said.

The pre-Aleuts were a race of fairly high primitive culture, considering the fact that they had only driftwood, bone, poor stone and no metals with which to work, he added. Many of their utensils and tools resemble very closely the implements of the California Indians.

School Expenditures Increase in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Common schools in Georgia under State support call for an expenditure of $9,967,000 for the seven months of this school year, it was announced recently. This is $1,365,000 more than last year's State school program.

Increase in teachers' salaries, due to more experience and training on the part of the teachers, is responsible for the increase, officials stated.

A general appropriation and allotment is earmarked to take care of state schools in Georgia.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette, elevator; piano optional; transients. EN 2-2718.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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WANTED TO BUY

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ENGLAND

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welcome

Audubon, Iowa

The bitter north wind whipped around the corner of Ras Brodersen's two-room shack on a hill in Shelby County, Iowa, that winter day. Diamonds glistened where the rays of the noon sun fell on the hard packed snow.

Within the warm kitchen, Mrs. Brodersen, a bride of 16, fried side pork in a black pan on the cook stove. Ras was reading aloud from the Scriptures.

There was a knock on the door, and Ras hurriedly opened it.

"Come in, come in," he urged the man with a pack flung over stooped shoulders.

The stranger stomped his snow covered boots. Once inside, Ras took the pack from his shoulders.

"Right smart wind!" the man said drawing off his coat. He was a peddler, he explained, headed for Harlan, but the going was treacherous, and he wondered whether he might be put up for the night.

"Well, now," Ras muttered, stroking his stubbled chin meditatively. "We have a man taking care of the cattle. He sleeps here in the kitchen. We have only one other room—our bedroom," glancing at his perturbed young wife, who was setting another place at the table.

"I could lie on the floor," the man hesitated.

But Ras was not so certain the hired man would welcome this strange bedfellow. Besides, Hans Larsen, just across the ridge, had a bigger house. He'd keep him for sure.

Two days later, a neighbor stopped in at Ras' house to chat about the spring work.

"Reckon you've heard about the stranger who was found frozen in the valley a couple of nights ago," he said. "Peddler—nobody seems to know him."

Ras stared at his bride.

That night, after supper, when Ras read the Scriptures aloud by the light of the kerosene lamp, a troubled frown crossed his forehead as he read, "For I was a stranger, and ye took me not in. . . ."

From that day, travelers were told by the neighbors far and near, "You just stop at the little house up on the hill. Not much room there, but you'll be welcome."

When Ras built his new home 15 years later, the neighbors smiled at his whim of adding "an extra bedroom for drifters and travelers." But throughout forty years, this home for the weary stranger has had a wide open door, a warm bed on cold nights, a cool breeze in summer.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted

Good-Will Builder

A woman recently created a job for herself with a large home furnishing store in Los Angeles by putting into execution an ingenious sales idea.

She offered to work without salary, calling upon all purchasers shortly after each delivery of furniture, to ask if their purchases had been delivered in good order, to offer helpful suggestions about interior decoration, to inquire if there was anything else in furniture that the customer (or his friends) needed.

Commissions from these added sales are now providing this woman with a larger weekly income than if she were employed as a clerk in the store.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

For the Scrapbook

Do It Now

A little too late, much too late.—Dutch Proverb.

Anticipate

Dig the well before you are thirsty.—Chinese Proverb.

Power

Those can conquer who think they can.—Emerson.

Everything Had a Beginning

Whatever is now established was once innovation.—Sydney Smith.

Environment

A pearl is often hidden in an ugly shell.—Chinese Proverb.

What They Say

Leads to Utility

"The practical and workable usually turn out to be the humanly and socially desirable and beneficial."—W. J. Cameron.

Your World and Mine

"Nations are composed of individuals. Only as individual thinking is corrected through enlightenment will world problems be solved."—Mildred Phillips.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Cultivate the habit of cheerfulness. It is not difficult if you decide to be cheerful at all times.

A Pyramid: E, er, red, deer, greed, agreed, grander, renegade.

Letter Juggling: Scopes, copses.

How Many Votes?: 7,258.

Fun With Antonyms: Submissive-defiant; solemn-vivacious; culpable-blameless; protected-expected; expressive-meaningless; subordinate-chief; plain-elaborate; complacent-obsequious; dexterous-awkward; skeptical-believing.

'Hm-m—How Does That Go?'

Monitor Camera Club from Jerome Sisson, Needham, Mass.

The Practice Period Strikes a Snag.

Party Fun

Banana Dinner

Here is an amusing game to play on a young couple. Blindfold one boy and one girl. Give each a banana and ask each to peel the banana and to feed it to the partner. Both will be astonished to discover the various places on the face that can be mistaken for the mouth.

Little Chauncey

"Personally, I feel that 'Goo-Goo' is a rather childish remark."

In Lighter Vein

Party Fun

For the benefit of those motorists who have not yet been caught, here is a story of the latest children's racket.

In a Renfrewshire road, the little 10-year-old stood determinedly in the middle of the road and waved to the approaching car to stop. The driver of the car had no option as the youngster was right in his path.

"Show me your driving license," the youth requested brightly, "we're playing at speed cops today."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Everybody for Himself

Counsel: "What did the accused say to you?"

Witness: "He said that he had taken the car."

Counsel: "Yes, but did he speak in the third person?"

Witness: "No, there was no third person present."

Counsel: "Now, understand me. I mean, did he say: 'I have stolen the car'?"

Witness: "No, sir, you never came into the argument."—Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen.

At Long Last

There used to appear in the catalogue of a mail-order house a picture of a pair of corduroy trousers.

Year after year the picture appeared, together with the description of the pants—and the price, $3.

In the twenty-fifth year of the advertisement the company received this letter:

"Dear Friend: The more I been seeing them corduroy breeches, the more I got to wantin' them. If you ain't sold them yet, let me know, and I will buy them. Yours truly, Si Higginbotham."—Grit.

A Woman Sent This In

Teacher: "Now, boys, after what I've explained of the lion's fierceness, strength, and daring, can any one of you name a single animal that the king of beasts stands in awe of?"

Up shot little Willie's hand!

Teacher: "Well, Willie, which is the animal?"

Willie (promptly): "Please, teacher, the lioness."—Bradford (Ont.) Witness.

Brevities

Kansas City Star: Why, the inquiry comes, should the WPA be built up to its maximum strength in the summer and early fall when chances for other employment are best? For answer, see the primary calendar and the November election date.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Demand for wallpaper is on the up and up, so much so that one big company booked the largest orders in its history during September. This indicates that the Wall Street paper used for interior decoration in recent years is about used up.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee Powers

Question: Our bylaws provide that "the board . . . shall have general direction and supervision of all interests . . . shall appoint necessary standing and special committees. Such committees shall act under the authority and supervision of the board."

(a) Under these bylaws, may the Lecture Committee appoint ushers, distribution committee, introducer, etc., the names to be submitted to the board for approval?

(b) If so, do these serve for one lecture or for all lectures?

(c) What effect would such committees have on the duties of regular standing and special committees appointed by the board?

Answer: (a) It is for the board to decide how far the committee may go. The fundamental here—an important one—is the relationship of agent to principal. The membership (the principal) has elected (appointed) the board as its agent or manager, and by its bylaws has made the board responsible to it for all details of management. The board may delegate duties, but not responsibility. Thus the committee appointed by the board has no authority itself to make appointments, but may recommend appointments to the board.

Should the committee, without submission to the board, designate duties to workers outside its own membership, and if the board was to remain silent, it would tacitly confirm the appointments, and would be responsible for them.

(b) This also is for the board to decide.

(c) Since they are in effect appointed by the board—either by specific approval or implied consent—they have the same standing as any other appointments made by the board.

Temperance

A good cause needs not to be patron'd by passion, but can sustain itself upon a temperate dispute.—Sir Thomas Browne.

The Winner

That man is sure to win who can command the situation instead of allowing the situation to control him.—Hollis Burke Frissell.

Quotation for Today

"CONDITIONS" are not responsible for orders lost to competitors.—ANON.

Unofficial Inspection

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. Macmasters, Exmouth, Eng.

Small Fry Investigate a Sentry on Duty at the Tower of London.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Cheer up! This is not so difficult:

QRSUVXZUT UYT YZAVU BC QYTTDCRSETFF. VU VF EBU GVCCVQRSU VC JBR GTQVGT UB AT QYTTDCRS ZU ZSS UVHTF.

A Pyramid

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across: This may be done by adding one letter at a time to those already discovered, transposing where necessary:

1. A letter. 2. Exclamation. 3. Color. 4. A ruminant. 5. Avarice. 6. Acquiesced. 7. Spanish nobleman. 8. Traitor.

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

C E O P S S

How Many Votes?

In a certain election, 12,784 votes were cast. If the successful candidate had a majority of 1,732, how many votes did he receive?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms today:

1	submissive	elaborate	
2	solemn	believing	
3	culpable	defiant	
4	protected	awkward	
5	expressive	obsequious	
6	subordinate	blameless	
7	plain	exposed	
8	complacent	vivacious	
9	dexterous	chief	
10	skeptical	meaningless	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Manly Manners

Children's Corner

Adventure After All

Peter Pelican, Gilbert Gull, Sammy Sandpiper, Hetty Heron and Cornelia Crab were very much pleased with their three new friends from the mainland. Isabella the rag doll, Ferdinand the white poodle and Bolenius Bear were also very happy at finding five friends on the island. They had been taken to the island by the family who owned them and who had gone there on a picnic.

"We can have a nice time together until we hear our family returning from the other side of the island," said Isabella. "Then we must go and sit down where they left us."

"I think," said Ferdinand suddenly, "that I hear John calling me. They must be coming back already."

"How too bad, when we were all just beginning to get acquainted!" lamented Peter Pelican. "But if you must go, of course you must."

Ferdinand said good-bye and scampered off. Isabella and Bolenius said good-bye and went to sit down exactly where they had been left.

Peter Pelican, Gilbert Gull, Sammy Sandpiper, Hetty Heron and Cornelia Crab stayed behind their big rock. They intended to peep out and wave good-bye as the row-boat started off.

Back came the man and woman and the three children, with Ferdinand running along beside them.

"Hurry," the man was saying. "A storm is coming, and we must get back to the mainland immediately. Throw everything into the boat just as fast as you can."

They all scurried around, picked up their things, and climbed into the boat. The man pushed it off from shore, then jumped in himself. Ferdinand the white poodle was barking furiously.

"He's barking good-bye to us," said Sammy Sandpiper.

"No, he's barking because they've forgotten Isabella and Bolenius Bear," said Cornelia Crab excitedly.

"But they are all in such a hurry that they don't pay any attention to him," added Gilbert Gull.

"Perhaps they will remember in a minute and come back," said Hetty Heron hopefully.

"Even if they do remember, they cannot stop to come back now," decided Peter Pelican. "They must get back to the mainland before the storm comes, and they need to hurry as fast as possible."

"Then Isabella and Bolenius Bear will have to stay on the island," cried Cornelia Crab.

"Yes, and we must do what we can to make them comfortable and happy," said Peter Pelican. "No doubt they are used to living inside a house."

The rowboat disappeared from sight, and the five island friends popped out from behind their rock. Isabella and Bolenius were sitting just where they had been, looking very sober.

"Your families will reach the mainland before the storm comes," Peter Pelican said consolingly. "But when do you suppose they will come back for you?" he added.

Isabella sighed. "Our families are just visiting in this part of the country," she explained. "I don't know how long they mean to stay. Suppose they go back north and forget all about us!"

"Well, it won't do any good to wonder about it," Peter Pelican answered wisely. "Let's get you into a cave in the rocks before the rain comes. When it is over, we shall see about making you a real house."

"A house!" cried Bolenius Bear. "A house on an island—what fun. This is turning out to be a real adventure, after all!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Lookingglasses' in the Old Testament

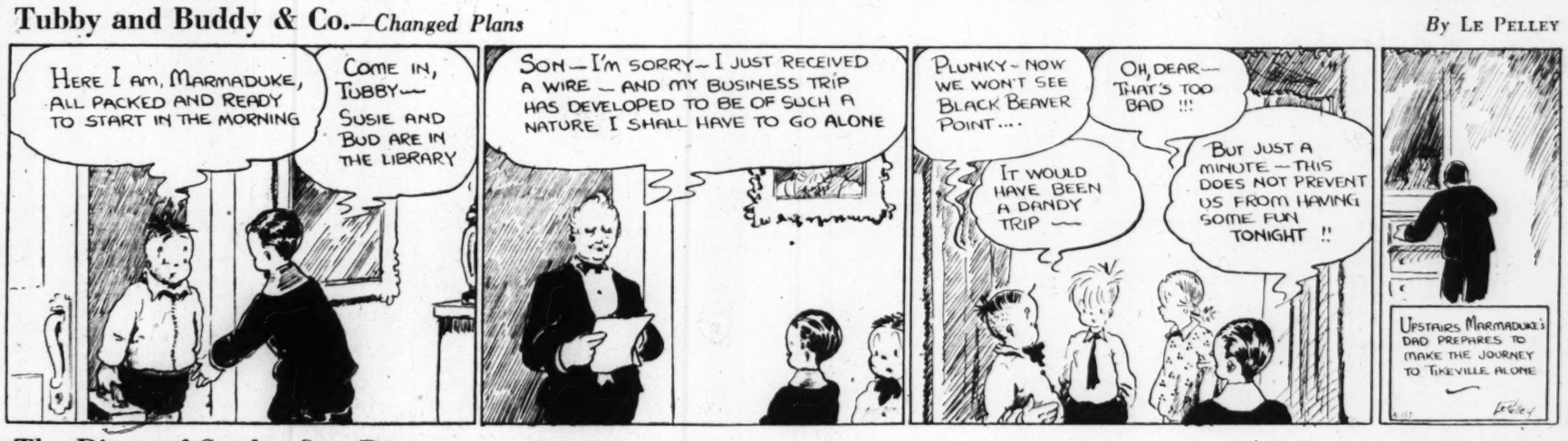
We read in our Common Version of Exodus 38:8 that Bezaleel "made the laver of brass, and the foot of it of brass, of the lookingglasses of the women," a passage which clearly suggests that the so-called "lookingglasses" of that time were not of "glass," as in the case of a modern mirror, but of polished metal—in this case brass (or, more correctly, "bronze").

This conclusion is borne out by another passage, Job 37:18, where the sky is compared to a "molten looking glass" (again according to the rendering of our Common Version), for here too the metaphorical reference is clearly not to a glass mirror, but to an expanse of shining molten metal. A similar thought seems to find expression in Deuteronomy 28:23, where we read: "Thy heaven that is over thy head shall be brass."

It is thought that the Israelite women during their sojourn in Egypt came in contact with the fine metal mirrors made there from a very early date.

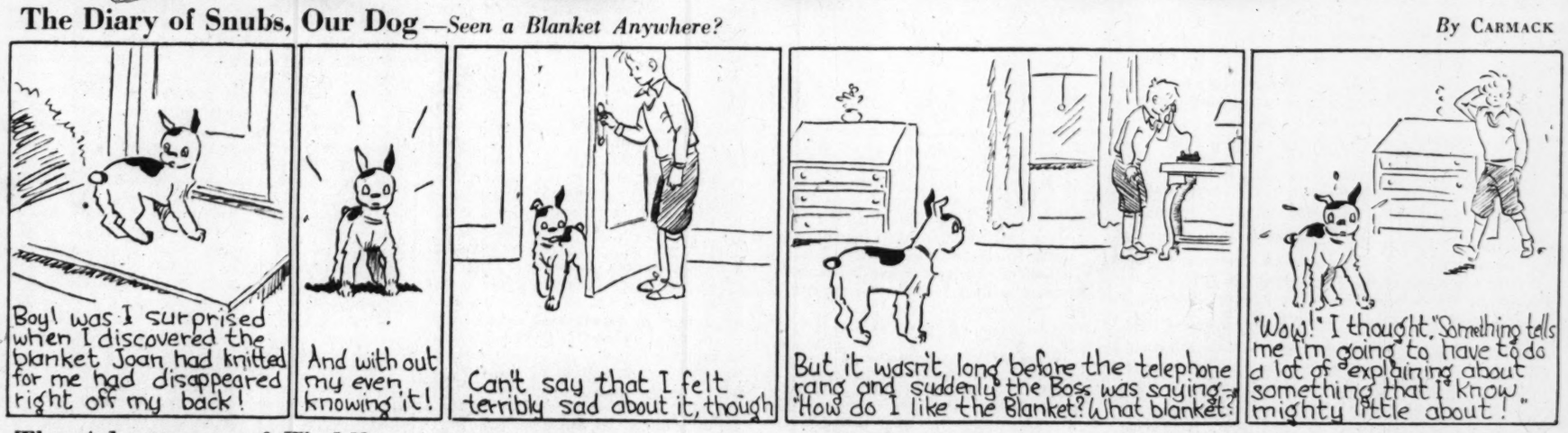
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Changed Plans*

By LE PELLEY


HERE I AM, MARMADUKE, ALL PACKED AND READY TO START IN THE MORNING
COME IN, TUBBY— SUSIE AND BUD ARE IN THE LIBRARY
SON—I'M SORRY—I JUST RECEIVED A WIRE—AND MY BUSINESS TRIP HAS DEVELOPED TO BE OF SUCH A NATURE I SHALL HAVE TO GO ALONE
PLUNKY—NOW WE WON'T SEE BLACK BEAVER POINT....
OH, DEAR— THAT'S TOO BAD !!!
IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A DANDY TRIP —
BUT JUST A MINUTE—THIS DOES NOT PREVENT US FROM HAVING SOME FUN TONIGHT !!
UPSTAIRS MARMADUKE'S DAD PREPARES TO MAKE THE JOURNEY TO TIKEVILLE ALONE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Seen a Blanket Anywhere?*

By CARMACK


Boy! was I surprised when I discovered the blanket Joan had knitted for me had disappeared right off my back!
And with out my even knowing it!
Can't say that I felt terribly sad about it, though
But it wasn't long before the telephone rang and suddenly the Boss was saying— "How do I like the blanket? What blanket?
"Wow!" I thought, "Something tells me I'm going to have to do a lot of explaining about something that I know mighty little about!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wake Up, Waddles!*

By THE HAGERS

THE MAGISTRATE SAID, WITH A SCOWL, "WHAT CHARGES ARE AGAINST THIS FOWL?"
"DISTURBING, SIR, THE VILLAGE PEACE," REPLIED THE PUPPET-TOWN POLICE.
"TO JAIL THIS VAGABOND SHALL GO!" THEN THROUGH THE COURT-ROOM DOOR CAME JOE.
"WAKE UP!" HE CRIED. "IT'S HALF-PAST THREE." "OH, JOE," I QUACKED, "YOU'VE SET ME FREE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Democracy at Work

BEFORE the totalitarians thought of it, democracies developed one-party government. Over the long range the United States has been ruled by one party—the mugwump party. This is the party of the independents who move back and forth from one of the major political groups to the other, swinging elections and in final analysis dominating national policy. It holds the balance of power. Today it numbers between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 voters, and the national and state election campaigns just closed have illustrated its dominance.

Reports from every section of the country declare that Democrats have been more conservative and Republicans more progressive—they've both been after the independent, middle-of-the-road vote. The mugwumps' commonsense and independence are decisive. They pull back from extremism the great mass of both parties. They prevent doctrinaires and logicians from dividing the nation into two irreconcilable groups. This dominant mugwump minority provides the body which enables the two wings to live together. It permits the whole to turn right or left as necessity demands. It enables the Outs to get in and the Ins to get out without revolution. It is the safety valve enabling the Nation to be ruled by talk instead of tanks, persuasion instead of powder.

It is the despair of logical minds. It blurs issues and prevents clear-cut decisions. It spoils divisions on class or economic lines. It permits progress only on a zigzag course, never letting a zig or a zag go very far. It's method is muddling through. It is not logical. But it is political—it is democracy's tested instrument for reconciling divergent views and interests. This kind of one-party rule makes the two-party system succeed. This decisive minority makes majority rule tolerant and tolerable.

The secret of course is that every real democrat belongs in some measure to this mugwump party. Every man who believes in self-government practices to some extent the moderation and self-restraint which permits majorities to rule without arrogance or tyranny and minorities to wait without subservience or desperation. Every genuine lover of liberty is willing to grant liberty to those with whom he disagrees. Every real democrat is in some degree independent and tolerant. Those are the qualities which make democracy work. Happily they are dominant in America today.

Re-moralizing

PEACE has its victories—and in a post-World War world, its victims—no less than war. The American State Department's recommendation to the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees that those victims of the transfer of the Sudetenland to Germany should be treated with the same consideration as other political refugees, will help to attract new attention to the refugee problem.

It will direct the thoughts of humane people the world over to a twofold opportunity. First, it is an opportunity to help others, many of whom are suffering only for their adherence to the democratic point of view. And for us who value tolerance and kindness it is an opportunity to exercise these talents so that they may not be lost to ourselves.

American interest in the plight of Czechoslovakian refugees is particularly keen, as may be seen from the fact that not only is the Intergovernmental Committee being advised to give these refugees "most favored nation" treatment, but in addition to this committee's activities Americans are supporting those of the American Committee for Relief in Czechoslovakia, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is chairman, and which is receiving voluntary contributions in care of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. As Dr. Butler says, there is "an immediate need to supply food and shelter, clothes and shoes to homeless people . . . and a longer need for progressive relief in a period of re-education, re-employment and reset'lement."

There are practical reasons of self-interest why the world should make co-operative efforts to check the general economic and political disturbance which accompanies the haphazard movements of masses of peoples. This is recognized. But what is even more encouraging and re-moralizing is the fact that most of the efforts to help refugees are springing from impulses of unselfish sympathy for those assailed by misfortune—from that love which seeth a brother's need and suppli-eth it.

THE VALUE OF HUMOR in education is just beginning to be recognized, says Prof. Beryl Parker of New York University, who believes that for small children laughter and learning may well go together. Many adults of today can recall some stern-faced preceptor to whom this suggestion would not even have been amusing. But if an educator can make the multiplication tables entertaining or get a giggle out of grammar, he should receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Human Kindness.

Aerial Ties of Empire

THE spectacular flight of three Royal Air Force planes from Egypt to Australia gives Britain much more to cheer about than a new world's nonstop distance record. To travel-minded subjects of the Empire on which the sun never sets, the thundering exhausts of those Vickers Wellesley bombers mark the dawning of that long-awaited day when the distances that divide its far-strewn fragments are measured in hours instead of weeks and days.

Across the parched sands of Arabia, over the Persian Gulf to Karachi and the Bay of Bengal, above the steaming jungles of the Malay Peninsula, through the islands of the Netherland Indies and over the southern seas beyond, a handful of British airmen have covered in less than three days the geographical conquests of three centuries. Those who recall the significant part the American railroad played in holding together the rambling empire beyond the west bank of the Mississippi may see in this British flight from Ismailia to Port Darwin the first hopeful stage of a historical parallel. For along the invisible track these aerial argonauts have hammered out of time and space may lie surer imperial ties than any thus far forged between the mother country and its dominions half a world away.

Trailing a Tax

SOMEWHERE high on the list of unromantic jobs in this workaday world we put tax collecting. Yet it is doubtful whether even a dashing detective of breathless fiction ever solved a more baffling mystery than did Massachusetts Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long in ascertaining the legal residence of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Hetty.

A special master, appointed by the United States Supreme Court, has just recommended that the claims of Texas, New York, and Florida to taxes on the Colonel's estate be set aside and the claims of Massachusetts be recognized. If the Court accepts this recommendation, it will mean Mr. Long can collect for the Bay State nearly $5,000,000.

For the last three years Mr. Long has directed the inquiry into the nomadic peregrinations of the Colonel, a figure whose career in husbanding a $35,000,000 estate was nearly as odd as was that of the mother who garnered it in the first place and whose Wall Street manipulations were front page news in the '90s. So artfully did the Colonel lay the trails that tax collectors followed, there was indeed room for doubt whether he actually resided on his combination farm, research laboratory and whaling museum in Dartmouth, Mass., or in his $26,000-a-year New York apartment, in his Florida house, or in his $5-a-year Texas furnished room where he kept a spare pair of trousers.

But Mr. Long and his staff pieced together each fact and finally presented evidence that won this favor from the special master as the claim goes to Court for final decision. No wonder Massachusetts taxpayers are applauding their persistent tax sleuth.

Monopoly by Advertising?

THE consent decrees in the Government's anti-trust suits against automobile finance companies do much toward protecting the small and impecunious motorcar buyer from himself. By restricting the terms on which the finance companies can garnishee wages or collect deficiency judgments the agreement must make automobile dealers more careful to keep their selling within the means of the customer.

But much more surprise and wonderment, if not perplexity, will arise from the comments by Thurman Arnold on use of large-scale advertising than from the specific terms of the decree itself.

"By a variety of modern refinements upon the methods of the circus barker," says the head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, "advertising is used to build up public preference for the products of one producer or manufacturer solely because he has the most advertising money and can make the most noise." He suggests that advertising be "limited to its proper function of building up consumption" rather than used for "giving a monopoly advantage to the competitor with the largest pocketbook."

If this policy is to be extended to other products, which Mr. Arnold hints may be more standardized than their advertising indicates, can the Government formulate satisfactory regulations to prevent the overbuilding of particular brand names and to obtain lower price for the consumer instead? Isn't this a function which must be left primarily to the intelligence of the buyer? A little more restraint and scrupulousness on the part of certain advertisers and a good deal more discernment on the part of consumers—more appreciation for advertisements that contain genuine information instead of merely blatant ballyhoo—would help materially.

A Struggle Begun

Book News of the Day

THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR LATIN AMERICA, by Carleton Beals (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3), documents a struggle already begun. Line and verse, Mr. Beals amasses evidence on German, Italian, Japanese, and American (United States and Argentine) efforts to influence or dominate Latin America.

Yet it is not so much the strife of competing external forces that Mr. Beals sees as decisive in the Latin-American scene. Beneath diplomatic maneuvers and the actions of southern governments, many of which he assails as oppressive, Mr. Beals weighs the future against what is to result from the awakening of Latin-American peoples.

"What does Latin America want?" he asks, reminding those who view this area as a pawn in world affairs that gigantic forces are stirring among its populations totaling nearly 100,000,000.

"The struggle of the people of the southern countries against militarism, against feudal enslavement, against mass serfdom, against foreign domination, against ecclesiastical exploitation—that is the only real struggle that exists in Latin America, that is the only struggle of importance."

Always on the side of those he considers oppressed, and caustic in his criticism of those he considers oppressors, Mr. Beals is a refreshing de-bunker, even when you cannot go all the way with him. Smug assumptions that the southern peoples should gratefully submit to northern dominance irk him more than efforts of fascist powers to break in on the Western Hemisphere.

The Good Neighbor Policy is admitted to have improved Latin-American feeling toward the United States. Yet nothing but trouble is foreseen if the United States, going to the other extreme from armed intervention, adopts a negative policy, permitting or assisting Latin-American dictators to remain in power. The current arms race, a new thing in Latin America, is seen as a dangerous two-edged sword. Fostered ostensibly to defend the Western Hemisphere against European and Asiatic Fascism, it gives to reactionary governments the power to dig in and adopt their own brands of fascism.

The danger, in Mr. Beals's view, is that the southern nations, once they are armed, will turn on each other. They also may choose to align themselves with competing blocs of foreign powers.

Alternatives to armed self-defense by the Western Hemisphere are sought in social and cultural progress whereby the peoples of Latin America will benefit from genuine friendliness of North America. Mr. Beals records intensive German, Japanese, and Italian forces at work in Latin America. He finds little cause for alarm in this—provided the United States, Government and people, takes the trouble to understand Latin America and to help its peoples throw off remaining feudal yokes. R. H. S.

Regardless of Who the Winners Are

The Chouteaus on the Map

SEVERAL years ago, almost in the center of the state of Missouri, we visited a spot called Chouteau Springs; a place off the beaten path and somewhat difficult to reach, although it is still much frequented by the young people of the neighborhood.

They go there to swim, with much splashing and shouting, in a pool that has been built to take advantage of a spring of fresh water near by. The old well house, a much ornamented relic of the eighteen-nineties, looks on from a little distance in what one may well fancy is amazed disapproval. What, it seems to ask, has become of the carriages, the lace parasols, looped skirts and polite deportment it was accustomed to in its youth? The spring it shelters is now neglected, except by curiosity seekers and botanists who collect the forms of algae that thrive in its sulphurous waters.

But it is not images of the carriage-and-picnic era that are evoked by the meadow, the grove and the spring, so much as far earlier ones that cluster about the man who, led to these waters by his friends the Osage Indians, left his name upon them.

* * *

More recently, far north in Montana, on the Teton River in the shadow of the Lewis range of the Rockies, we passed through a town bearing the name of Chouteau; and again a few days later through the capital of South Dakota: Pierre, so called from a fort named in honor of the younger Pierre Chouteau. Down on the Arkansas River we might have found Chouteau's Island, if the shifting current has not long since washed it away; and whoever crosses the Municipal bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis comes upon Chouteau Avenue near the river front.

This is as it should be; for in February, 1764, a lad named Auguste Chouteau rowed across the Mississippi as directed by his stepfather, Pierre de Laclede Liguest, to oversee the building of a group of log cabins where St. Louis now stands. It is hard to imagine a more congenial task for a fourteen-year-old boy; and it is not strange that love of the wilderness, virgin forest and prairie, so took hold of Auguste and his brother Pierre that they spent most of their lives on the rivers and among the Indians, who were their well understood friends, or that their children, the most notable of whom was the younger Pierre, followed their example.

It is unfortunate that these names are not given as great a place in elementary American history texts as they occupy on the maps; but this may be because, in a time when violence was accepted as an inevitable part of the conquest of new lands, the methods of the Chouteaus were relatively peaceful.

Besides founding St. Louis this family had a considerable hand in opening the Santa Fe Trail, one of the most romantic and profitable roads in history, and loomed large in the booming fur trade of the early eighteen-hundreds. Both the elder and the younger Pierre lived much among the touchy Osages, had a voice in their councils, and attempted to prevent rather than to provoke strife. The younger Pierre's portrait shows a man with a high-bred, hawk like face, but an eye in which the darting watchfulness characteristic of the frontiersman is modified by humor.

* * *

One can almost see him resting on the rank grass in the valley where the sulphur springs bubble up, dressed for the wilderness, although he could be as great a dandy as any in St. Louis. Catlin the artist and Irving the writer both spoke of him as an entertaining companion who could be energetic or restful as the occasion required. He was part and parcel of the odd blend of complexity and simplicity that contributes to the glamour of the old West, and that for all the surface differences is linked with the swift movement of our modern life.

Like ourselves, he and his kind had seen the stupendous changes and uncertainties, had lived close to necessity, and had faced a stimulating, seemingly impossible task. If it sometimes appears that their labors were merrier than ours, that may be the fault of our vision. Perhaps, they, too, often saw their opportunities "through a glass, darkly," and only seem dauntless to us because they kept going—an old fashioned method, but good enough to spread their names across half a continent. M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Listen Amazedly

By Frank L. Perrin

REVIEWING, briefly but introspectively, the events of the stirring mid-term political campaign in the United States, one intuitively compares the methods and processes employed with those of earlier election years. The radio has proved the friend and guardian of millions of auditors, whether present or absent. It has, of necessity, put a stop-watch or time-clock on the rostrum, and the signal indicating that time is up must be observed. Thus regulated, the former two-hour discourse is narrowed down to endurable limits. The stay-at-home listener shares the benefits with the so-called visible audience.

But this is not all net gain by any means. Brevity seems to multiply the number of "personal appearances" in direct ratio to the elapsed time salvaged. It is this disappointing and somewhat discouraging realization that induces wonder bordering on amazement when the source of all the spoken words, the fountain from which they must at first flow, is sought. We identify the voice, but suspect that behind the scenes there are craftsmen, artists, automatic amanuenses, and coiners of seductive words and appealing phrases.

* * *

In the economy of production, mass or otherwise, no commodity compares in cheapness or abundance of almost automatic output, with words. It is the part of wisdom to realize that safety lies in refusing to be influenced against one's own best judgment by meaningless, specious or designedly misleading phrases glibly and sometimes eloquently spoken. Go to the open newsstand on the street corner and see the piles and ranks of magazines, books, pornographic displays of crude art, and blatantly offensive propaganda there displayed and offered for sale. Even the most misinformed person is aware of the fact that he is not obliged to buy and read, or to read without buying, the things lavishly provided.

It might be well for all of us if we were to realize this same immunity which safeguards us against the more subtle mesmerism of verbal attacks and oratorical elucidation. The simple mechanics of literary or word production cannot be geared to an efficiency which would provide, by individual effort and individual thought, a half-dozen or more speeches delivered by a political office seeker in a single day and evening. To whom is one listening, meantime, if by chance or deliberately he listens at all? It is no wonder that campaign promises are so seldom kept or even remembered. Like the partisan or individual platforms upon which the successful candidate marches into office, they are forgotten or discarded. Neither Tom, Dick or Harry, nor the Cohens, the Kellys and the front office typist can bind the overflowing candidate to the letter of his pledges. His capacity of moral and intellectual adaptability is humanly, and sometimes honestly, limited by the circumstances and conditions imposed.

* * *

There is at least a modicum of reasonableness in the assumption that long before the day set for elections, especially if the preliminary primary hurdles have been successfully negotiated, those regularly nominated are fairly well known to the voters whose support they must have if finally chosen. Too little credit is given to the voter if it is assumed that he can be influenced and unduly persuaded by the extravagant promises, vehement protestations and self-praise by the suppliant for public favor. The issues involved are too vital, too absorbing, too serious to leave much to the man who speaks more of himself than of the problems of local, or state, or national government to be solved.

The people of the democracies, happily, are permitted to indulge in these entirely unrestricted campaigns, properly intended to be campaigns of education and enlightenment, if they so choose. But it is quite apparent that in recent years we have not appreciably improved the technique or the curriculum. In the meeting places, large or small, as well as over the air as we listen at home, there come repetitions and reiterations of promises incapable of fulfillment, pledges of reduced taxes, sometimes of a balanced budget, of reduced costs of living, of higher pay and fewer working hours, always with the warning that only the speaker and his particular political party can be trusted to provide and deliver these in return for a little special favor apologetically asked.

The campaign now ended is history. But there will be other campaigns even more important and probably more aggressive and spectacular. Let us all become more discriminating than we have yet learned to be.

The Wide Horizon

Tokyo and Berlin: How Close?

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

DURING the European crisis culminating in the Munich Conference, a good opportunity arose to test the extent of the German-Japanese agreement concluded in 1936. On the surface, this agreement confined itself to common action directed against the "Communist International"—that is to say, Soviet Russia's international revolutionary organization. But strong suspicions had arisen that the agreement might mask secret understandings which covered other matters than Russia and Communism.

During the anxious days preceding Munich, when the peace of Europe seemed in the balance, I discussed the German-Japanese agreement with both Japanese and German diplomatic officials in a position to know the exact nature of the agreement. It seemed to me that they might be more likely to speak frankly about it during such a period of stress than in normal times. And I believe they did speak frankly.

All of the Japanese and Germans with whom I talked were in agreement. The Japanese insisted that, in case of a European war, Japan would remain "strictly neutral." One diplomatist explained: "Japan has had enough of war to last for a long time. She wants no more war with anyone."

* * *

I asked if Tokyo might not feel under obligations to assist Germany and Italy in case of a general war in Europe. He replied with some asperity: "Japan feels no sense of obligation to Germany except in matters which involve Russia and Communism. We have not liked Germany's indirect assistance to China, and would not be bound, morally or otherwise, to assist Germany in a European war. If such a war comes now, Japan will be completely preoccupied in consolidating her gains in China."

German officials with whom I talked during the same period confirmed this attitude. They admitted that they were not counting upon Japan for any sort of assistance in case of a general European war, except to keep Russia busy in the Far East. But the Germans have not taken Russia's European Army seriously since the spring of 1937, when so many members of its general staff were executed. They still believed, however, that the Far Eastern army retained its effectiveness. But now, since the disappearance of Marshal Bluecher, the Far Eastern army's offensive power is believed to have been broken. Independent observers reported that after Marshal Bluecher's arrest was confirmed, the Japanese army withdrew six divisions from the Manchuria-Siberian borders and sent them to South China.

Now that general war has been averted in Europe, at least for the present, and that Joseph Stalin's purges have continued to weaken the Red Army, the German-Japanese agreement has lost much of its original importance to both of the parties concerned. Germany has gained most of her objectives in Europe without fighting, including the almost complete elimination of Soviet Russia as a factor in European politics. Disruption of the Far Eastern Red Army's general staff and morale by continued purges has removed Japanese fears of aggressive action from Soviet Russia. And Communist-organized propaganda also has lost much of its force as the nature of the regime in Russia has become more obvious.

* * *

It therefore seems probable that the German-Japanese agreement has become little more than a formality. If matters had turned out differently, in Russia, in Europe, and in Asia, this agreement might have served as a basis for a much wider understanding on other subjects than Russia and Communism. Doubtless both the Japanese and the Germans who framed the original agreement had that possibility in mind.

But Russia, absorbed in its virtual civil war, has drawn back into an isolation more complete than any since the days of the original civil wars which followed the Russian revolution. It seems unlikely to become aggressive again, either in Europe or Asia, for some years to come. And the interests of Germany and Japan, aside from their common desire to restrict Russia's influence within her own borders, differ sharply at many points. This diversion of interests could be reconciled only if there was some strong counter-balancing interest on both sides, an interest which no longer appears to exist.

Unplanned Economy

The long cows on that hillside in the sun,
Make us this gift of peace by being there. . . .
Not something that we sought, not something won,
But what they seem is somehow ours to share;
When we have turned away into the stress
Of other matters that we knew before,
This peace of theirs will be no whit the less,
But we who had so little, will have more.

And daisies, there beside them, pouring white
Down the green slope, have made a sudden rift
In darker thought, to pour beyond our sight
Into our minds that take the shining gift
With never any care of what's to pay
For grazing on this pasture slope today.

DAVID MORTON